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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY obſervations have appeared within theſe few years on the ſubject of the Credit of the Bank of England, and the Validity of Bank-Notes. The Authors have probably been actuated by pure and patriotic motives; but it can be made to appear, moſt eaſily, that all their reaſonings are unworthy of the ſmalleſt attention. Unacquainted with the routine of the buſineſs of the Bank of England, and with the reſtrictions under which Bank-Notes are iſſued, theſe writers have aſſumed miſtaken data and deduced falſe Concluſions.

No mathematical axiom, no ſelf-evident propoſition, no geometrical demonſtration, can be more apparent. than that the Bank of England is, and always has been, NECESSARILY ſolvent; and that every one of its notes MUST ALWAYS be worth twenty-ſhillings in the pound.

This poſition will be readily aſſented to on the bare perception of the two following FACTS:

I. *The Bank of England holds in pledge ſubſtantial and undeniable ſecurities for the whole amount of the notes which at any time it has iſſued.*

II. *And every Bank-Note in circulation has its repreſentative value in the Bank of England.*

Theſe two facts demonſtrate the abſurdity of all the *reaſonings* which have been publiſhed of late years on this ſubject!

However, for the information of perſons who are not acquainted with the routine of the Bank buſineſs, it may be ſtated as a ſatisfactory elucidation of the above poſitions, that no note is iſſued from the Bank of England, except in the purchaſe of Bullion, in the Diſcounting of good commercial bills, and in Loans granted on unexceptionable public or private ſecurity.

At a criſis like the preſent, it ſeems to me, Mr. Editor, worth while to ſet this queſtion in ſo clear a light as to prevent its diſtracting the attention, or diminiſhing the confidence of the country.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Lombard Street. PHILO VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *Marine Spencer*, mentioned in page 160, of your September Magazine,* having recalled to my mind ſome ideas which occurred to me a few years ſince, I commit them to paper, for inſertion in your valuable repoſitory, in caſe you deem them worthy of public notice.

Although the experiments of Dr. Franklin have demonſtrated the power of oil to ſmooth the waves of the ſea, it does not appear (at leaſt I have not been able to learn) that the knowledge of that important fact has yet been practically applied to the preſervation of ſhips or men's lives. Indeed, without proceeding ſomewhat further than the bare effuſion of oil, however large the quantity, I do not conceive that any great benefit can reſult from it to the diſtreſſed mariner. For, let us ſuppoſe a caſe of the moſt favourable kind—ſuppoſe a ſhip from the whale-fiſhery, laden with oil to the very deck, and, in a ſtorm, all hands buſily employed in pouring out the oil as expeditiouſly and copiouſly as poſſible—what is the conſequence? As faſt as they pour it out, the wind and the waves ſweep it all to leeward, where it may indeed allay the billows in that part of the ſea from which the ſhip has no danger to dread: but, all this while, the windward ſurges, which are ruſhing on to aſſail her, receive no part of the oil to ſmooth their roughneſs, but invade her with undiminiſhed fury; ſo that, after having exhauſted his laſt barrel, we may truly ſay of the poor weather-beaten mariner, "*oleum et operam perdidit!*"

To remedy this inconvenience, until ſome more ingenious perſon ſhall have de-

* By the way, I will be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will take the trouble of informing me, through the medium of your Miſcellany, in what reſpect and how far this *Marine Spencer* differs from the *Marine Belt* publicly exhibited on the Thames, at London-bridge, in the year 1764, as mentioned in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for that year, page [98].

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viſed a better plan, I beg leave to propoſe the following—

Let balls of oakum be made, of a convenient ſize to be flung to a diſtance with the hand; and, to increaſe the diſtance by an increaſe of weight, let each contain in its centre a muſket-ball or grape-ſhot. Let theſe balls be kept in caſks filled over them with oil; and, in the hour of danger, let the ſailors hurl them, freſh dripping from the caſk, as far as they can, directly againſt the wind. Thus, the oil will diffuſe its pacific influence over the waves which are *coming to them*; and, if they have but a ſufficient ſtock of this kind of ammunition, they may perhaps finally ſucceed in pelting the billows to peace.

Perhaps, inſtead of theſe oakum-balls, which are partly liable to the old objection of being ſwept to leeward before they have produced their *full* effect, it may be thought more eligible to uſe hollow balls of caſt metal or earthen-ware, (ſuppoſe hand-grenades, or thoſe little earthen globes in which children ſometimes keep their money), each having two oppoſite apertures, that the water may ruſh in at the one, and force out the oil through the other. Theſe, like the former, ſhould be kept in caſks of oil; and, in taking them up for uſe, the ſailor would naturally place his finger and thumb on the holes, to prevent any waſte of the oil previous to his throw. They could be thrown much farther than the others, and, inſtead of being waſted to leeward before they had diſcharged the whole of their unctuous contents, would ſink in or near the ſpot where they fall; and the oil would riſe to the ſurface at a ſufficient diſtance from the ſhip to produce its effect on the *coming* waves.

To enable perſons on ſhore to give aſſiſtance to a diſtreſſed veſſel in places where there is no life-boat, or in weather which might render its progreſs too tardy, ſuppoſe a ſmall mortar or howitzer * were kept in conſtant readineſs, and with it a ſufficient number of wooden balls, painted red, each faſtened to a ſmall but ſtrong cord, of ſufficient length to allow the ball its full range—the cord alſo to be red, as well as the ſmall corks which ſhould be faſtened to it at the diſtance of one or two fathoms aſunder, for the purpoſe of keeping it afloat and in ſight. One or more of theſe balls may be fired toward a ſhip in diſtreſs—a little to windward of her, if practicable, that ſo the ball and line may rather float to her than from her. When the people on board have caught one of the lines, they will draw it to them, and, after it, a ſtronger rope or halſer tied to its other end on ſhore, and made faſt to ſome ſecure hold. The advantages of ſuch an aid are, from experience, too obvious to require any further remarks; wherefore, leaving the poor fellows to make the beſt uſe of it they can, and cordially wiſhing that every man on board may, by means of it, ſafely reach the ſhore, I proceed to aſk—

If this plan, or any improvement upon it, ſhould be thought uſeful, would it not well become the generous humanity of the Britiſh nation—nor only her humanity, but alſo her intereſt, while ſo many valuable lives of Britiſh ſubjects, and ſo many millions of Britiſh property, are daily expoſed to ſhipwreck on her ſhores—to erect ſtations * all along the coaſt, within ſight of each other—at each of which ſhould be conſtantly poſted a few men, ready at all times to afford this or any other practicable aſſiſtance to diſtreſſed mariners, inſtead of leaving their lives and property at the mercy of the mercileſs horde of *wreckers*?

Theſe ſtations would anſwer another uſeful purpoſe—that of preventing the clandeſtine ingreſs or egreſs of improper perſons, and watching the motions of ſmugglers and enemies. The expence, for any number of men kept on this duty, would be little or nothing, if ſoldiers from the ſtanding army or militia were employed for the purpoſe †—ſuppoſe, at each ſtation, a corporal's guard from the neareſt regiment,

* A *baliſta*, or croſs-bow of ſufficiently large dimenſions, might equally well anſwer the purpoſe; perhaps even better, as the firing of a gun might ſometimes be productive of alarm, particularly in war-time.

* To the credit of the Americans, be it mentioned, that the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has houſes erected on the iſlands with which her extenſive bay is dotted, and on different parts of its ſhores—where ſhipwrecked mariners are at all times ſure of finding ſhelter, together with every requiſite for making a good fire, to preſerve them from the otherwiſe fatal effects of the ſevere winters of New England.—Another inſtance let me add of American attention to the comfort and ſafety of ſea-faring men. On the recommendation of Mr. Jefferſon when ſecretary of ſtate, the Congreſs paſſed a reſolution, ordering the beſt proceſs for the diſtillation of freſh from ſalt water to be printed on the back of every ſhip's clearance delivered in any part of the United States.

† In war-time, land-ſoldiers; in time of peace, the unemployed *marines* from the navy, who,

regiment, to be relieved at ſhort intervals. Perhaps, for many reaſons, it might be thought more adviſable to have thoſe ſmall parties each under the command of a commiſſioned officer; but, whether commiſſioned or non commiſſioned, probably neither the officer nor the private men would think it any great hardſhip to ſpend, in turn, an occaſional week or fortnight in theſe lonely quarters, if certain of a handſome *ſalvage* on all ſhips and goods reſcued from deſtruction, and a reward from the treaſury for every life ſaved.

Iſlington, I am, Sir, yours, &c.
September 10, 1803. J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT muſt have been remarked by all who read books with attention and diſcernment, that paſſages in the moſt eminent writers, which were at firſt peruſed with unqualified admiration, are frequently, on a more deliberate examination, found to contain ſome ſtriking defect, which, when diſcovered, occaſions ſurpriſe that it ever could have been paſſed over. An inſtance of this kind lately occurred to me on a peruſal of Gray's admired "Fragment of an Eſſay on the Alliance of Education and Government." By the way, I muſt obſerve, that it is too great an indulgence to an author to ſuppoſe, as is commonly done, that he *could* have finiſhed all his fragments with the ſame ſpirit that he has commenced them, had he not been prevented by indolence; for it may eaſily happen, that he has exhauſted the moſt obvious and brilliant ideas offered by his ſubject, and, to borrow a ſportſman's metaphor, has run himſelf to a fault. This, I think, clearly appears to have been the caſe with Gray in the piece in queſtion, as the defect I have to mention occurs at the concluſion, and ſhows a vacuity in his train of thought. Having advanced the poſition, that national manners will be influenced by the circumſtances of ſoil and ſituations, and happily illuſtrated it by the example of a race of mountaineers, whom neceſſary hardſhips render both courageous to defend their own property, and diſpoſed to pillage their richer neighbours; he proceeds to a contraſted ſcene, and gives, in a fine ſtyle of poetical painting, a ſketch of Egypt under an inundation.

What wonder, in the ſultry climes that ſpread
Where Nile redundant o'er his ſummer bed
From his broad boſom life and verdure flings,
And broods o'er Egypt with his wat'ry wings;

a noble exordium! but what is the ſequel?

If with adventurous oar and ready ſail,
The duſky people drive before the gale;
Or on frail floats to neigh'bring cities ride,
That riſe and glitter o'er the ambient tide?

That is to ſay, What wonder, if, when a country is all under water, the inhabitants ſhould uſe boats or floats for their conveyance!—No wonder, certainly! the wonder would be if they ſhould go from place to place in any other mode. But what has this to do with manners or character, and how is it a counterpart of the preceeding inſtance? If, indeed, ſuch a circumſtance had made them a commercial and maritime people, the parallel would have been a good one; but this was little the caſe with the native Egyptians at any period, as they have always been moſt diſtinguiſhed as cultivators of the land. The poet miſtook a mere incident of rural economy, for a trait of character; and has made from his ſplendid premiſes what Shakeſpeare terms "a moſt lame and impotent concluſion!"

Yours, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when it is the duty of every Engliſhman to contribute his perſonal ſervice, or his advice, in defence of his country, I aſk permiſſion to communicate, through your Magazine, the two following Queries to thoſe whoſe duty it may be to attend to them.

1. If the enemy's army ſhould make good a landing, would it not tend to enſure victory, if every man in our infantry were provided with a HORSE-PISTOL? It might be carried in a belt adapted to the purpoſe; and as the enemy are fond of cloſe quarters, and of the charge with the bayonet, it is obvious every infantryman in the Britiſh ſervice would, by means of this additional weapon, BE SURE to kill his man!

2. Is it not equally important, from the ſame cauſe, that the bayonets of the Engliſh infantry ſhould be as long as thoſe of the French? I am informed THAT AT PRESENT THEY ARE ONE OR TWO INCHES SHORTER!—And why, in

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man, being accuſtomed to the ſea, would be better qualified to render effectual ſervice on ſuch occaſions.

God's name, are they not two or three inches longer?—In a charge with the bayonet it is clear that the victory muſt be on that ſide which is able to inflict the firſt wound!

The Ruſſians, it is well known, were indebted ſolely to the unuſual length of their bayonets, for their victories over the French in Italy.

Theſe obſervations claim inſtant attention, becauſe the charge with the bayonet is notoriouſly a favourite meaſure of French military tactics, and the expence of horſe-piſtols and of full-ſized bayonets, can be no object in the conteſt in which we are engaged.

COMMON SENSE.

London, Oct. 11, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PROLIX as I may have lately been, I have really much leſs time than inclination for *metaphyſical diſcuſſions*. An incidental remark, however, of your *Correſpondent*, * who obſerves on ſome poſitions in Mr BURKE's Eſſay on the *Sublime* and *Beautiful*, induces me to ſay ſomething.

Your *Correſpondent* ſuppoſes that *words* might and did convey to BLACKLOCK, the poet, although *blind* from his *birth*, "the *picture, or repreſentation, of the thing ſignified*" by the word. And that in fact, from his great deſire to have a conception of *viſual* objects, BLACKLOCK acquired that conception through the inſtrumentality of words; as a man who has never ſeen a pyramid may acquire an idea of it by verbal deſcription. And he argues, that, had he not acquired this conception, he never could have combined in a *new* way with great propriety, energy, and inſtruction, images of the objects of ſight. And again, your Correſpondent repeats from the ſame Eſſay the inſtance of Profeſſor SANDERSON, and of his knowledge, as your Correſpondent ſuppoſes, of light and colour.

I think it is evident from this, that your *Correſpondent* imagines that *words* are the *proper repreſentatives* of *viſible* objects. And farther, that they do more by far, infinitely more, than the viſible objects have the power of doing: that they can excite the *original* ſenſation in thoſe who want the *means* of receiving it, and can give an idea of whatever is the object of ſight, to thoſe, who are without ſight, and have always been without it.

Now, words are *not* the proper repreſentatives of *viſible* objects. They convey not any natural image or idea of ſuch objects; as they do, though imperfectly, imitate ſound, motion, extent, harſhneſs, ſmoothneſs, and ſuch qualities. With reſpect to *viſible* objects, they are mere *ſigns* for the purpoſe of *recollection, combination, arrangement* and *abſtraction*. If I have ſeen *red* or *green* objects, and am told how they are named, the *word*, written or pronounced, conveys to my imagination the recollected idea of the *colour* once *ſeen*. But it is not more an image or repreſentation of that colour, ſuch as can give thoſe an idea of it who have never ſeen it, than *Rouge* or *Verd* is, or any other words of any other language. A man who *has* the uſe of *ſight* can be readily made to comprehend an idea of the figure of a *pyramid*, and can form an outline in his mind of its *appearance*, without having ever ſeen it. A man without ſight might be made, from feeling, to diſtinguiſh it from a ſphere or cube; but would have no idea of its *viſible* figure.

Yet a man *blind* from his *birth* may poetically deſcribe viſible objects with great effect on the imagination. Why he can do this, will be very apparent on conſidering the nature of poetical deſcription. The power of this deſcription is very greatly derived from the *aſſociated* ideas of the accompanying *ſenſes*, of moral ſentiment, of the affections and of the intellectual analogies. *Viſible* objects, by perpetual and infinitely variable aſſociations, preſent the moſt intereſting and full aſſemblage of theſe ideas. And by means of them, taking *general* hints of the objects from the deſcription of others, a *blind* poet may paint to the imagination very impreſſively; and the more impreſſively, from the ſurpriſe which the attempt excites; and from our ſympathy for the condition of the writer, which the very nature of ſuch deſcription very forcibly awakens. But in his direct delineation of *viſible* objects, as he is neceſſarily a *copyiſt* on truſt without ideas of his own, he can be no more particular than his powers: and muſt either be general, or incur manifeſt plagiariſm. He cannot paint like *Homer* (who was certainly not born blind) or like *Virgil, Spenſer, Taſſo*, or *Rouſſeau*. He cannot paint like the inimitable THOMSON: nor like POPE, in his deſcription of a Moonlight Landſcape, in his *Iliad*. Tints, gradations, ſhades, reflections, diſtances, *aërial perſpective*, all theſe a man muſt have ſight to deſcribe to others. Where Blacklock was a direct deſcriber, he

* P. 216.

he could no otherwiſe be affected by his own deſcription of viſible objects than by general analogies of pleaſurable idea: but by means of the aſſociated ſentiments, he could convey high pleaſure to others and to himſelf.

On the writings of SANDERSON, no more needs to be ſaid than this: he *could* have no knowledge of *light* and *colours*; but of the laws of *reflection* and *refraction*, which are mathematical deductions and *intellectual* relations, his want of ſight was no obſtacle to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge. In fine, ſight, like other ſimple *ſenſations*, cannot be learnt, nor can its images be conveyed by deſcription, otherwiſe than as that revives the *recollection* of objects already ſeen, and variouſly *combines* them. I am Your's, &c.

Oct. 6, 1803. CAPEL LOFFT.

In my little *Latin* Poem, for *annus* I requeſt an Erratum to be inſerted, to read *annuus*; for *levia*, read *lævia*; for TROSTUNE, to read TROSTUNÆ. Be ſo good as alſo to correct a falſe quantity of my own which I have deteſted: and read, "Quæ MATRI ſimilis ſuæ."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RELY upon your well-known candour for the admiſſion into your Miſcellany of a few lines in reply to the queries of G. D. concerning the exiſtence or non-entity of Poggio's Italian compoſitions; for neglecting to give ſpecimens of which, in my Life of that eminent ſcholar, I have been reprehended in the third number of the Edinburgh Review.

I have reaſon to ſuſpect, that, though I ſhall in all probability convey no new information to G. D. I may impart inſtruction to the writer of the critique on my work, which appeared in the above-mentioned Journal, when I ſtate that Poggio flouriſhed in that period which has been ſo preciſely pointed out by Mr. Roſcoe; when, after the death of Petrarca and Boccaccio, the Italian language for the ſpace of a century, was neglected by the learned, and ſeemed to be faſt reverting to barbariſm. "At this period, (to adopt the words of the accompliſhed biographer of Lorenzo de' Medici) no longer the vehicle of elegant or learned ſentiment, the Italian language was conſigned over to the uſe of the vulgar, corrupted by neglect, and debaſed by the mixture of provincial dialects. It was only on the moſt common occaſions, or in the freedom of epiſtolary intercourſe, that men of learning condeſcended to employ their native tongue; and even then it appears to have been conſidered as inadequate to the purpoſe; and the aſſiſtance of the Latin language was often reſorted to, and intermixed with it in order to render it intelligible."*

If then the ſpecimens of Poggio's Italian compoſitions, which Meſſrs. the Edinburgh Reviewers think I ought to have exhibited, do really exiſt, they muſt, as G. D. ſays, be "great curioſities." But in all my reſearches into the literary hiſtory of the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, (reſearches which have not been confined within very narrow limits) I have not found any alluſion to any ſuch compoſitions.

Accident, however, or ſuperior ſagacity ſometimes accompliſhes what is in vain attempted by induſtry; and it may perhaps be imagined by ſome, that the Edinburgh Reviewers have been more ſkilful or more fortunate than myſelf, and that in the courſe of their extenſive travels or of their multifarious reading they have met with documents of this deſcription, which eluded the vigilance of my reſearches.—In reply to thoſe who may be inclined to fall in with the above train of reaſoning, rather than ſuppoſe it poſſible that a grave critic could be ſo abſurd, or ſo ill-diſpoſed, as to blame an author for not producing a non-entity, I muſt, in juſtice to myſelf, ſtate, that I have before me a letter from the author of the critique, which has occaſioned G. D.'s inquiry, in which he confeſſes, that he is unable to point out any ſuch compoſitions. When apprized of this circumſtance, ſuch of your readers as intereſt themſelves in theſe matters will perhaps be inclined to ſubſcribe to G. D.'s concluſion, and to think that the critic "bears rather hard" upon me in finding fault with me for not producing what it was impoſſible for me, or himſelf, or indeed any one elſe, to produce.

I do not, however, in this particular inſtance, impute to my cenſor any intention of taking an unfair advantage of me. I am very willing to put down this moſt unreaſonable demand to the ſcore of ignorance; an ignorance, however, which I cannot but eſteem as extremely groſs. For after the widely-extended circulation of Mr. Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, even mere Engliſh readers who lay claim to the credit of accuracy of obſervation, are inexcuſable in being ignorant, that at the time when Poggio flouriſhed, Italian compoſition, though it had previouſly been brought to perfection by

* Roſcoe's Life of Lor. de' Medici, vol. i. p. 241.

Dante,

Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio, was moſt ſingularly neglected by the learned. What then ſhall we ſay, when a profeſſed critic is ignorant of ſo ſtriking a circumſtance? Why, that his acquaintance with literary hiſtory is well parallelled by the profundity of political knowledge which he diſplays in gracing the ſovereign of the Milaneſe with the title of "Emperor of Milan."

It would be unreaſonable, however, to expect all manner of accompliſhments from a gentleman of this critic's ſtanding, who, at the time when he undertook to eſtimate the character of literary productions, and to decide upon the comparative value of various branches of knowledge, had not completed the firſt ſeſſion of his medical ſtudies. In one of his juvenile years, a profound and accurate acquaintance with literary hiſtory would be a phenomenon indeed. Excuſing him, therefore, for not being aware that at the time when Poggio wrote, Italian compoſition was out of faſhion, I ſhall take the liberty of expreſſing my hope, that he will learn, in proceſs of time, that it is a dangerous experiment to intrude upon the public flouriſhes upon ſubjects which he has not duly examined. From the generality of men, indeed, the public do not demand or expect literary exertions. "Il leur pardonne aiſément d'avoir peu d'eſprit, pourvu qu'ils ne veuillent pas lui faire accroire qu'ils en ont beaucoup." From critics by profeſſion, however, we juſtly demand maturity of judgment and a previous knowledge of the ſubjects of which they undertake to treat. When theſe requiſites are wanting, ignorance will betray itſelf, and the aſſumption of the lion's ſkin will be no diſguiſe to an ignoble animal. When it is diſcovered, for inſtance, that this juvenile cenſor is the Ariſtarchus who aſſigns as a reaſon for looking down with contempt upon the literature of the 15th century, that young men were at that period occaſionally invited to exerciſe the office of inſtruction, who can refrain from ſmiling to ſee his ſhaft recoil upon himſelf? I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that when I find this gentleman ſuperciliouſly conſigning to oblivion the writings of thoſe who adorned that period, I am ſtrongly tempted to addreſs him in the words of the old proverb, and to aſſure him that "Ariſtotle is not ſuch a fool as thoſe who never read his works take him to be." I remain your ſincere well-wiſher,

WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is acknowledged that the pronunciation of no language is ſo vague and anomalous as that of the Engliſh; a defect not only extremely inconvenient to foreigners in learning it, but to ourſelves, who are expoſed to perpetual miſtakes and variations in words of rare uſe or foreign etymology. Proper and technical words in particular are liable to conſtant mispronunciation, on account of the different ſounds affixed to the ſame letters in the Engliſh, and in moſt other languages; and as it is now very rightly made a rule to give to proper names, as nearly as poſſible, the ſame enunciation that they have in their native countries, a perſon little acquainted with that circumſtance is continually ſubject to be laughed at for his blunders. Nothing but a good pronouncing dictionary can entirely correct this evil, but I think a few general ſources of miſtake may be uſefully pointed out.

There is a great difference among the learned themſelves, reſpecting words of Greek origin. Theſe have uſually come to us through a Latin medium, and therefore have followed our mode of pronouncing the Latin. Thus, the Greek *k* (κ) being converted into *c*, has had the ſound of *s* before the vowels *e* and *i*, as *Cebes* for *Kebes*. In like manner, the Greek g (γ), which is always hard, has been ſoftened into *dj* before the ſame vowels. A friend of mine, who had taught himſelf Greek, was once put out of countenance in a learned company by mentioning Ariſtotle as the *Stagyrite*, which he pronounced as if it had been *Stagyerite*. He was very uncerimoniouſly told, that he ſhould ſay *Stadgerite*. My friend remonſtrated that the word came immediately from the Greek Σταγυρα, that it had nothing to do with the Latin, and that the native Engliſh and Greek correſponded in this ſound of the *g*. But his reaſoning had no effect againſt the cuſtom of *the public ſchools*; and he has ever ſince been afraid to venture upon a Greek name before a claſſical ſcholar. I find, however, that there is now a party in favour of giving ſuch words their true pronunciation, and I have been edified by hearing *heterogheneous* and *Iphighenia* from a deeply-learned mouth. As the matter, however, is yet *ſub judice*, I can give no determinate rule about it. A century may probably elapſe before propriety, in this caſe, gets the better of cuſtom.

French words are another ſtumbling-block. It is in vain to give any rules for their pronunciation to one who does not underſtand the language, but I ſhall make a remark or two on ſome words tranſmitted through the medium of the French. The Engliſh reader ſhould be apprized that the French *ch* ſounds *ſh*, and ſhould never

never be converted into our *tch*, or our *k*. I have lately obſerved, that ſome of our writers have borrowed from the numerous French books on Egypt and the Eaſt the ſpelling of the word *pacha*, which has introduced among ignorant people the groſsly erroneous pronunciation of *paika*. Undoubtedly our old way of ſpelling *bashaw* gives the right ſound in Engliſh letters, unleſs the *b* ought to be changed for the kindred *p*, which I can neither affirm nor deny.

The French *u* being a ſound peculiar to the language, they always, in proper names, render the *u* of the Germans and other people into *ou*; thus, they write *Hambourg*, *Straſbourg*, &c. When the name is not familiar to us, we are apt, in tranſlating from the French, to copy this ſpelling, and with it the lengthened ſound of *ou*, or *oo*, which is often wrong. When the long *u* is the real ſound, it is better written in Engliſh *oo* than *ou*, which laſt we often pronounce *ow*.

The German ſpelling is alſo a frequent ſource of miſtake. The following rules are eſſential to be obſerved in pronouncing their proper names:—the *g* is always hard, like the old Engliſh; thus *Geſner* is *Gheſner*, and not *Jeſner*: the *ſch* is our *ſh*, and not *ſk*; thus it is *Shellenburg*, not *Skellenburg*; *Shwerin*, not *Skwerin*: the German *aw* is our *ow*; their *ei* is our *i*; and their *ie* our *ee*.

All the nations of Europe differ ſo radically from us in the pronunciation of the vowels that, notwithſtanding ſome differences among themſelves, the following general rules may be laid down:—Of the three ſounds of the firſt vowel, *ai*, *ah*, and *aw*, they have only the two latter; their long *e* anſwers to our *ai*; their long *i*, to our *ee*: the German and Italian *u* is nearly our *oo*.

Moſt of theſe obſervations, Mr. Editor, I am ſenſible will be nothing new to many of your readers; but if they are likely to afford any utility to the greater part, I preſume you will not refuſe them a place in your juſtly popular Miſcellany.

Yours, &c.

PHILOPREPON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TRAVELLING lately in the county of Berks, I had the good fortune to meet with and purchaſe a beautiful miniature of Alexander Pope, the poet; it is mounted in a braſs carved and gilt frame: the back was ſoldered down, which, upon removing, had this inſcription, "*Benj. Arlaud, pinxit*, 1707," ſo muſt have been painted in his eighteenth year.

I take it this picture was in the poſſeſſion of his patron, Sir William Trumbull, of Eaſthampſtead, Berks, and being painted in the ſame year he wrote the Windſor Foreſt, had a wreath of oak-leaves curiouſly engraved on the back of the picture in compliment to the bard. Nothing can exceed the luſtre expreſſed in the eyes and countenance of this engaging portrait, and it is perfectly characteriſtic of the tender and feeble ſtate of body all his biographers deſcribe him to have had. It differs from all the pictures of a more advanced age, and it muſt be almoſt impoſſible to conceive a true likeneſs from them, as they are all too large-featured.—He is dreſſed in a bright blue velvet coat, with gold buttons; his face perfectly round; the hair white, with a tinge of the red, and the eyes hazel.

I have been endeavouring to find ſome further particulars of the artiſt; he is quite unknown to Mr. Walpole, but I ſhould ſuppoſe he is of the family of James Anthony Arlaud, an artiſt of uncommon merit, who, I believe, was born the yeart he poet was born; of whom there is a long and curious article in the Anecdotes of Painting.

Benjamin Arlaud, beſides the above, had the felicity of painting another great genius, Shakeſpeare, which I ſhould ſuppoſe muſt be a true likeneſs, though it is overlooked. It is the portrait prefixed to Rowe's Shakeſpeare, publiſhed in 1709, painted by B. Arlaud, and engraved by Duchange. This edition, at the time it was publiſhed, was conſidered a ſplendid one, in which were united the beſt talents both literary and graphic.*

In this edition, Mr. Pope had ſome ſhare: therefore Meſſrs. Pope and Rowe would not authoriſe, without well-atteſted conviction, "painted from the life" to be put at the bottom of of the plate, without its being a genuine portrait. The original, I preſume, was the portrait Mr. Pope left by will.

The above is all I have been able to collect

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* Mr. George Stevens, in his edition to Shakeſpeare, ornamented and enriched with numerous portraits, now in the poſſeſſion of Earl Spencer, ſays "From the following ſeries of plates all ideal and theatrical repreſentations were meant to be excluded; the cuts, however, to Rowe's Shakeſpeare are here

collect concerning the artiſt, and from the above ſpecimens of his abilities I ſuppoſe he was in the employ of the wits of thoſe times. If any of your Correſpondents can oblige me with any thing further, they will much oblige

Your humble ſervant,

Chapter Coffee-houſe, F. A——.
October 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long been a collector of books of the habits of different nations of rare antiquity; and, as London is by far the ſpot I have found beſt adapted to procure every thing that is rare, will you be pleaſed to permit me to aſk your Readers, if any one of them have ever met with the firſt edition of the following work of that nature: as from the coarſe re-touching of the edition I deſcribe, I have reaſon to think it is not only a work of genius, but a great curioſity; this re-touched edition having only once come in my way, and then at a very extravagant price.

The title was as follows, in that copy which I ſaw, and contained three volumes in one, quarto.

All Illmo. Sig. Battiſta Dotto Nobile Padovano.

Padova Novem^r. MD.XCIII. Alleſſandro *Fabri* Padovano.

Diverſarum Nationum ornatus
Cum ſuis iconibus, &c. &c.

The firſt part containing 104 dreſſes,

Ornament: A Salamander hammerd on an anvil.
Motto: Tale chi offende altrui ſenza ragione.

And after which follows the puff direct of Sig. Fabri, as follows:

E di queſti ſi ſono fatti due volume, iquali par me reſtampati, e, ſi non m'inganno, fatti migliori, e non poco accreſciuti, per eſſeſvi aggiunti anche gli habiti Antichi di Padova.

Second volume—

Diverſarum Nationum Habitus,
Nunc primum editi ab Alexandro di *Fabri*, &c.
Tomo 2do. (Seventy dreſſes.)

Third volume—

Additio—ad Duos ſuperiores Libros de Habitibus diverſarum, &c.

Yours, &c.
G. C.

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here introduced, as they are the firſt efforts of the pencil towards the ornament of the author, and ſerve at leaſt to aſcertain the mode in which his characters were dreſſed about the year 1709.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OUR ſenators have of late been ſo abſorbed in political ſpeculations that ſubjects of a ſcientific nature ſeem entirely to have been diſregarded. An offence againſt common propriety and common ſenſe induces me to attempt rouſing our legiſlators from the ſupine lethargy with which they treat all attempts at ſcientific reform. By the alteration of the ſtyle in 1752, the birth-day of our ſovereign was changed from the 24th of May to the 4th of June; and, ſtrange to tell, although another day was omitted in 1800 making the difference between the old and new ſtyles twelve complete days, the King's birth-day is ſtill kept on the ſame day as before, whereas it is evident, that the 5th of June is the only day on which it can now be celebrated with propriety. Old Chriſtmas-day has ſince 1800, been placed in the Calendar on the 6th inſtead of the 5th of January, and the other feaſts have, ſince that period, been properly placed by our almanac-makers twelve days forwarder than before the alteration: then why muſt a day peculiarly dear to every Briton be celebrated the wrong day of the year? If any of your Correſpondents can aſſign a reaſon why his Majeſty's birth-day ſhould not be celebrated on the ſame day as that of his ſon the Duke of Cumberland, I ſhall be obliged by his communicating them to the world, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.

GREGORIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Ruſticus, p. 104, has been miſled by Monſ. D. Hancarville to ſearch for words in Virgil that he certainly never wrote. That learned but haſty writer had miſconceived a paſſage in Macrobius's Sat. lib. III. c. 8, who is there criticiſing the line "Diſcedo, ac *ducente Dea* flammam inter et hoſtes," whereas Virgil, ſays he, had learnedly written *ducente Deo*: for Acterianus in his commentary on Calvus has affirmed that the expreſſion *Pollentem Deum Venerum* in that author, ſhould be ſo written, and not *Deam*. Licitrius Calvus was a celebrated poet who lived in the time of Cicero, his writings reſemble thoſe of Catullus, and fragments of them may be found in the Corpus Veterum Poetarum.

October 15, 1803. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHO WROTE THE WISDOM?

(Continued from our laſt.)

BE it remarked that the Platonic epithet ὁ Δικαιος, *the juſt one*, which is applied to Jeſus in the Wiſdom, (II. 18), is already in the mouth of Peter (Acts III. 14) at a very early period indeed of his miniſtry. The concluding part of Stephen's dying ſpeech, (Acts VII. 52—56) and eſpecially the finely-imagined viſion of his peroration, are plainly derived from the ninth chapter of the Wiſdom. This book therefore wandered already at that rathe time among the lettered Chriſtians of Jeruſalem; ſo that the account of the crucifixion contained in the ſecond chapter of the Wiſdom (v. 11—21) muſt be the earlieſt extant alluſion to that tranſaction, and prior even to the account in Mark's Goſpel.

John was the ſon of Zebedee and Salome, and a younger brother of the James, whom Herod Agrippa ſlew. He became, after the death of Jeſus, very intimate with Peter, and, like him, was (Acts IV. 13) deficient in education; in ſuch minds, which cannot eſtimate the limits of human intellect, the flights of eloquence often paſs for the aſſertions of information; the allegories of the rhapſodiſt for the communications of the epopt. Thus from the Wiſdom (IX. 9) may eaſily derive the credulous introduction to John's Goſpel. This Goſpel ſeems to have been written with the view of preſerving thoſe anecdotes of Jeſus, which had eſcaped or had been curſorily mentioned by Peter; and to have been written at a time when the hero of the narrative was become in the writer's mind a far more extraordinary and wonderful perſonage than he had appeared during actual acquaintance. Every little circumſtance is brought out with complacence, which ought ſeemingly to have betrayed his then unperceived ſuperiority of nature to other men. The humble friend is become the attached worſhipper; and ſeeks the conſolation for remembered inferiority in the opinion that intelligence of a higher ſphere had animated the being which deigned to ſelect him as a companion. This progreſs of veneration implies time; and would naturally be favoured by, and reſult from, the growing reputation of all that Jeſus taught and did and bore. John cannot have finiſhed his Goſpel until after the death of Peter, (John XXI. 19) who was expecting to ſuffer at the time of writing his ſecond Epiſtle (2 Peter I. 14), and who poſſibly ſuffered about the year 58, and in conſequence of thoſe diſturbances at Ceſarea, where he reſided much, which are mentioned by Joſephus in the Hiſtory (book 2. ch. 13) of the Jewiſh War. The Goſpel of John may then with ſome probability be dated as early as the year 60. Prior to this Goſpel is the Firſt Epiſtle General, ſays Michaelis; becauſe the Goſpel refutes with reaſons thoſe opinions againſt which the Epiſtle only proteſts, and it would be uſeleſs to enter a proteſt if there had already exiſted a refutation. Still the paſſage (1 John IV. 14) and the previous paſſage (I. 5) ſeem to intimate ſome prior publication, which cannot well be other than the fourth Goſpel.

As Paul accompanies his Epiſtle to the Coloſſians with a private letter for Philemon, ſo John accompanies his General Epiſtle with two private letters called his Second and Third Epiſtles. This Second Epiſtle is apparently addreſſed to the mother of Jeſus. The peculiar relation in which John ſtood to her, the appropriate title "choſen lady," the various adapted alluſions (v. 1, 4, 5—13) and the tradition preſerved in an old Latin verſion that it was addreſſed to the Parthians, an error originable in a miſinterpretation of the Greek title of the Virgin, all conſpire to render this deſtination likely. The Second Epiſtle therefore cannot with any probability be dated much after the year 60, as Mary muſt by that time have attained already a very venerable old age, and had loſt (v. 13) her cotemporary and ſiſter. Where ſhe dwelt, is unknown. Yet the number of Greek names occurring in the other private letter (or Third Epiſtle) forbid the ſuppoſition of a correſpondence in Paleſtine: and it is not natural that Mary ſhould have withdrawn further from Nazareth or from Jeruſalem, than to Antioch or to Damaſcus. Of Antioch much is known from the Acts of the Apoſtles; but no mention occurs of a Gaius, a Diotrephes, or a Demetrius, eminent among the believers there; it is therefore probably not addreſſed to one of the faithful of Antioch. But as the General Epiſtle diſcuſſes that doctrine of Zoroaſter that God is the light, and other queſtions of oriental philoſophy, ſuch as were likely to be afloat at Damaſcus, that city may well have been the reſidence of theſe perſons, and of Mary. Demetrius was, perhaps, one of the itinerant Chriſtian prieſthood, and the bearer of the three letters.

In the writings of John the following, and other leſs obvious, alluſions to the Wiſdom occur.—Compare

John's Goſpel	I. 1—3	with Wiſdom	IX. 9.
———	18	———	VII. 22.
———	III. 13,	———	IX. 10.
———	V. 19,	———	IX. 7.
———	27,	———	VII. 2.
———	29,	———	V. 15.
———	VII. 7,	———	II. 24.
———	VIII. 12,	———	VII. 26.
———	X. 36,	———	II. 16.
———	XII. 31,	———	VIII. 15.
———	XVI. 30,	———	VII. 17.
———	XIX. 7,	———	II. 13.
John's 1ſt Epiſt.	I. 1,	———	IX. 1.
———	5,	———	VI. 26.
———	III. 8,	———	II. 24.
———	IV. 9,	———	VII. 22.
———	V. 10,	———	II. 18.

With James, Peter and John terminate the original evidences of the Chriſtian ſyſtem. Paul's is a derivative teſtimony reſoſing much on the experience of others. He was converted to Chriſtianity during a journey into Arabia, perhaps by a peruſal of the Wiſdom, after which Jeſus appeared to him in a new and ſhining light. At leaſt he had already been three years a convert (Gal. I. 18) when he firſt became acquainted with James and with Peter at Jeruſalem; and fourteen years a convert (II. 1) at the time of his viſit to Jeruſalem in company with Barnabas and Titus. At this time he had a Goſpel with him, Luke's probably, which he communicated privately (II. 2) to the men of reputation in the church; in order no doubt that it might be rendered in every thing conformable to the truth. Theſe private examinations led to a ſort of ordination, or reception into the ſuperior ſynod of the Chriſtian miniſtry, both of Paul and Barnabas, ſignified by offering the right-hand (II. 9) of fellowſhip. And it may be inferred from 2 Peter (III. 15) that a copy of the Wiſdom was beſtowed at the ſame time. At this period the plan for converting the Gentiles ſeems to have been arranged (compare Acts XV. 22); and Paul began his apoſtolic errand. Allowing three years, which is little, for the multiplying of the number of the diſciples (Acts VI. 1) and the conſequent perſecution by Saul (IX. 1), three years from the converſion until the firſt and fourteen years more until the ſecond journey to Jeruſalem, and about twenty years may have elapſed between the crucifixion and the commencement of Paul's apoſtleſhip. The Galatians were not the firſt congregation on his progreſs, and they were to be viſited and exhorted before they could be written to; ſo that the Epiſtle to the Galatians, which is thought to be the firſt of Paul's works, ſubſequent to the completion of Luke's Goſpel, cannot be placed before the year 53, and might rationally be dated later.

If Paul brought with him to Jeruſalem the Goſpel according to Luke, and there corrected it into conformity with the obſervations of the ſynod; and received from them the Wiſdom as a canon of doctrine—the alluſions to the Wiſdom would be few and accidental in the Goſpel, numerous and ſtudied in the ſubſequent Epiſtles. This is exactly the caſe. —Compare

Luke,	VI 35,	with Wiſdom	V. 5.
———	VII. 35,	———	VII. 12.
———	XII. 20,	———	XV. 8.
———	47—48,	———	VI. 6.
Galatians	V. 22,	———	I. 6.
1ſt Theſſal.	IV. 4 & 5	———	III. 13—14.
———	V. 8.	———	V. 18.
1ſt Corin.	II. 16,	———	IX. 13.
———	IV. 5,	———	I. 9.
———	XV. 32,	———	II. 6.
———	49—50,	———	IX. 15.
2d Corin.	IV. 4,	———	VII. 26.
———	V. 1,	———	IX. 15.
———	VI. 7,	———	V. 18.
2d Tim.	IV. 8,	———	V. 15—16.
Romans	II. 11,	———	VI. 7.
———	XI. 31,	———	IX. 13.
———	XIII. 1,	———	VI 3.
Epheſians	II. 21,	———	IX. 8.
———	VI. 13—17	———	V. 18—20.
Coloſſians	I. 15	———	VII. 26.
———	III. 25,	———	VI. 7.
Philippians	II. 15,	———	V. 5.

As it appears that Peter provincialized (Matthew XXVI. 73), and was (Acts IV. 13) unlearned, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue, and while the misfortunes of Jeſus were a freſh topic of ſympathy. His Hebrew, or Syriac, or Galilean original of Mark was no doubt prior, perhaps five or ſix years prior, to the year 40. The Greek verſion was probably made in conſequence of its popularity. As it appears that Paul had brought with him to Jeruſalem a Goſpel (Galatians II. 2) which, as Luke was his habitual companion, is ſuppoſed to be the third, this Goſpel, the author of which conſults the Greek Mark, muſt have been already written in the year 53. As the Goſpel of Matthew implies the previous exiſtence both of Mark and Luke; but betrays no ſymptom of any conſultation of John; it muſt have been written after 53 and before 60, when John publiſhed, or thereabouts. Yet neither Luke nor Matthew can have been publiſhed long before the work of John; as he appears

to

to have consulted Mark only; so that the date 57 would best meet the center of gravity of the more obvious contending probabilities respecting the publication of Matthew. The object of religious biography is more satisfactorily accomplished by Matthew, than by any other Evangelist; he assigns to moral precept a preponderance over mere anecdote; and this judicious turn he probably owes to his more intimate study of the Wisdom.—

Compare		
Matthew IV. 17	with Wisdom	V. 23 & VI. 5
—— V. 9,	——	V. 5
—— VIII. 12,	——	IV. 19
—— X. 26,	——	18
—— XII. 32,	——	I. 7—8
—— XIII. 43,	——	III. 7
—— XIX. 12,	——	III. 14
—— 28,	——	IX. 12
—— XX. 23,	——	IX. 12
—— XXII. 16	——	VI. 7
—— XXIV. 6,	——	VI. 5
—— XXVII. 19,	——	II. 18
—— 40,	——	II. 16—17

The author of Hebrews (surely not Paul) consults the Wisdom, and still more carefully the Ecclesiasticus. The Apocalypse and the Epistle of Jude, are of too late a date to have any weight in this question; both are posterior by a full century to any other writings esteemed canonical; the citation of the Wisdom might at so late a period be accidental, it was become a public book. That the citation begins with the beginners, and spreads with the spread of Christianity, has sufficiently been shown.

The Wisdom teaches a Platonic, the Ecclesiasticus an Epicurean, sort of doctrine, respecting the soul: both are very pious and very moral productions. It is not an unlikely supposition therefore, that the author of the Wisdom should have translated the Ecclesiasticus into Greek. The first prologue to that work is by an uncertain author, and cannot confidently be relied on; the second prologue, indeed, has every symptom of genuineness and authenticity: yet if the words "when Evergetes was king" ἐπὶ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου βασιλέως be supposed a gloss or interpolation; and the 38th year from the battle of Actium, (by which æra the Egyptians dated) were to be consequently considered as the true date of the enterprise of translation; there would be no chronological obstacle to this supposition. The first quotations of the Ecclesiasticus begin with Christianity. Compare Matthew XVIII. 15, with Ecclesiasticus XIX. 14, and so forth. Barnabas, Clemens, and Ignatius also quote it: and Syncellus, after Eusebius, ascribes (p. 276) to one writer, both the Greek Ecclesiasticus, and the all-virtuous Wisdom. A stronger argument for their common and cotemporary origin may be drawn from the epilogue to the Ecclesiasticus. This concluding prayer plainly emanates from the translater; it agrees remarkably in opinion and in phraseology with the Wisdom, and it contains allusions, thrilling allusions, to the nearly mortal punishment of the author, in consequence of false accusation. Surely then this prayer, like the introductory part, or two first chapters of the Wisdom, must be a posthumous addition, and by the same august author. In this case we have even the evidence of his own superscription, for ascribing to him the deservedly hallowed, the justly worshipped, name of JESUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Consisting of SELECTIONS *from the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE, *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

THE wise and beneficial regulation of Parish-registers is said to have been first introduced in 1538, by the direction of Lord Thomas Cromwell, then vicar-general: before which time, probably, the parochial clergy were not often sufficient penmen to keep such registers, nor were there at this period excise-officers who could be employed as amanuenses. The great convenience arising from this ordinance of Cromwell's occasioned its being enjoined during the reigns of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and James I. Since which last period, with the exception of certain intervals during the great rebellion and the plague in 1666, they have been for the most part regularly kept.

FEAST OF FOOLS.

In France they had formerly an holiday called the Feast of Fools. The priests and clerks went masqued to church, and, at their return from thence, went about the streets, and mounted on stages, performing the most ridiculous and impudent buffooneries. This festival continued in France about an hundred and fifty years, from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries.

PHYSICIANS.

Trivial as the remark may seem, it is yet a curious fact that the earliest physicians of every nation were the priests. This was the case not only among the remotest inhabitants of Egypt, but among the Syrians and Hebrews. Asia first used the assistance of proper physicians and was

reproved for it. (2 Chron. xvi. 12). The ſame cuſtom prevailed in India, and all over the Eaſt. The Tartars and Moguls are other inſtances; and we find it the ame at preſent among all the ſavage nations of Siberia and even in America. In England, particularly to the time of the Reformation, the profeſſion of phyſic was intirely appropriate to the clergy; and the inſtances which perpetually occur in our hiſtorians, are too numerous to be cited here. One or two may ſerve as examples: Kinefrid, phyſician to St. Etheldreda, who died ſo long ago as 679, is the oldeſt inſtance we meet with. Ralph de Lincoln, abbot of Croxton, was phyſician to King John, at the time he died at Newark. (See Matt. Paris, 288). And Burns, in the Hiſtory of Weſtmoreland I. 99, has given a curious indenture between Sir Walter Strickland in the 18th of Henry VIII. and a doctor of phyſic who was to have twenty pounds to cure him of an aſthma.

ORIGINAL LETTER *written by the Command of the* KING *of* DENMARK, *to* DR. KENNICOTT, *at the time he edited the Hebrew Bible.*

REV. SIR,

The king being informed of the learned work, which you are ſparing no pains to accompliſh, viz that of reſtoring by the help of antient manuſcripts the original text of the divine writings of the Old Teſtament; his Majeſty thinks fit to aſſiſt you by all poſſible means, in order to promote a deſign ſo truly uſeful to religion and learning, and conſequently ſo much deſerving the greateſt encomiums.

In this view I am honoured with his royal commands to acquaint you, Sir, with the arrival of ſome antient copies of the Hebrew Bible lately purchaſed in Egypt for the Royal Library, and ſent hither by ſome gentlemen, who are actually making a voyage into Arabia Felix by his Majeſty's orders.

You receive here incloſed a ſhort account of the condition of theſe valuable remains of antiquity. The King intends with pleaſure, to give you leave to make uſe of them. It depends only of you, Rev. Sir, to appoint ſome able perſon here, who may examine, and, if you think it proper, collate theſe manuſcripts with printed copies; in order to gather out of the former ſuch various readings as may occur therein. I hope you will be perſuaded before hand, that the perſon employed by you to this purpoſe, will meet with all imaginary readineſs to facilitate his taſk. And I beg you will be ſure of my beſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your arduous undertaking, that cannot fail to immortalize your name; and, what to a man of your religious way of thinkink muſt be of infinitely more value, will draw down upon you God Almighty's bleſſing. I am with great eſteem and ſincerity, Reverend Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Copenhagen, *March* 31, 1764. BERNSTORFF.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from* LORD ORFORD *to the* REV. MR. COLE,

Arlington-ſtreet, Aug. 25, 1772.

I thank you for your notices, dear Sir, and will deliver you from the trouble of any further purſuit of the Paleryne of Thomas. I have diſcovered him among the Cottonian manuſcripts in the Muſeum, and am to ſee him.

If Dr. Browne is returned to Cambridge, may I beg you to give him a thouſand thanks for a preſent he left for me at my houſe, a goar ſtone, and a ſeal that belonged to Mr. Gray? I ſhall lay them up in my cabinet at Strawberry among my moſt valuables. Dr. Browne however was not quite kind to me; for he left no direction where to find him in town, ſo that I could not wait upon him, nor invite him to Strawberry-hill, as I wiſhed to do.

Do not theſe words, *invite him to Strawberry*, make your ears tingle? September is at hand, and you muſt have no ſore throat. The new chapel in the garden is almoſt finiſhed and you muſt come to the dedication.

I have ſeen Lincoln and York; and to ſay the truth, prefer the former in ſome reſpects. In truth I was ſcandalized in the latter. William of Hatfield's tomb and figure is thrown aſide into a hole; and yet the chapter poſſeſs an eſtate that his mother gave them. I have charged Mr. Maſon with my anathema, unleſs they do juſtice. I ſaw Roche Abbey too, which is hid in ſuch a venerable chaſm, that you might lie concealed there even from a ſquire parſon of the pariſh. Lord Scarborough, to whom it belongs, and who lives at next door, neglects it as much as if he was afraid of ghoſts. I believe Monteſino's cave lay in juſt ſuch a ſolemn thicket, which is now ſo overgrown, that when one finds the ſpot, one can ſcarce find the ruins.

I forgot to tell you, that in the ſcreen of York miniſter, there are moſt curious ſtatues of the Kings of England, from the Conqueror to Henry VI. very ſingular, evidently by two different hands, the

one better than the other, and moſt of them, I am perſuaded, very authentic, Richard II. Henry III. and Henry V. I am ſure are; and Henry IV. though unlike the common portrait at Hampton Court, in Herefordſhire, the moſt ſingular and villainous countenance I ever ſaw. I intend to try to get them well-engraved. That old fool James I. is crowded in the place of Henry the VIth that was taken away to make room for this piece of flattery. For the chapter did not ſlight live princes. Your's, ever,

H. W.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the reſults of the late Act for aſcertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Commons, of which no more were printed than ſupplied the members of both Houſes, and certain officers of ſtate, we propoſe to preſent the whole of thoſe reſults to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We ſhall begin this intereſting ſeries with the Obſervations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent, and after theſe obſervations we ſhall inſert the ſummary of every county containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.*

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we preſume none of our Readers will conſider two or three pages, upon ſo intereſting a ſubject, in every Number, during the next two years, as miſapplied.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* RESULTS *of the* POPULATION ACT, 41 GEO. III.

ON the laſt day of the year 1800, was paſſed "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increaſe or Diminution thereof."

The ſix following are the queſtions to which, agreeably to the afore-named Act, written anſwers were to be returned by the rector, vicar, curate, or officiating miniſter, and overſeers of the poor, or (in default thereof) by ſome other ſubſtantial houſeholder, of every pariſh, townſhip, and place, (including thoſe places alſo which are extra parochial) in England; and by the ſchoolmaſters or other perſons appointed under the ſaid act for every pariſh in Scotland; ſigned by them reſpectively, and atteſted upon oath or affirmation by the ſaid overſeers, or (in default thereof) by ſuch other ſubſtantial houſeholders as aforeſaid, in England, and by the ſchoolmaſters or ſuch other perſons as aforeſaid in Scotland; for which purpoſe they were directed to attend the juſtices of the peace, within their reſpective juriſdictions, at ſuch times and places as the ſaid juſtices of the peace appointed, on pain of incurring the penalties impoſed by the ſaid act for every wilful default or neglect.

1ſt. How many inhabited houſes are there in your pariſh, townſhip, or place; by how many families are they occupied; and, how many houſes therein are uninhabited?

2d. How many perſons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your pariſh, townſhip, or place, at the time of taking this account, diſtinguiſhing males and females, and excluſive of men actually ſerving in his Majeſty's regular forces or militia and excluſive of ſeamen either in his Majeſty's ſervice, or belonging to regiſtered veſſels?

3d. What number of perſons, in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, are chiefly employed in agriculture; how many in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and how many are not comprized in any of the preceding claſſes?

4th. What was the number of baptiſms and burials in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, in the ſeveral years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each ſubſequent year, to the 31ſt day of December 1800, diſtinguiſhing males from females?

5th. What has been the number of marriages in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, in each year, from the year 1754 incluſive to the end of the year 1800?

6th. Are there any matters which you

* Theſe volumes conſiſt of two ſmall folios, and are very ſcarce, and not to be purchaſed for leſs than five or ten guineas.

6th.

think it neceſſary to remark in explanation of your anſwers to any of the preceding queſtions?

I.

The firſt of theſe objects was to be effected by a general enumeration of houſes, families, and perſons; and the proper officers of the ſeveral pariſhes and places were directed in what manner to proceed in taking the account, on the 10th day of March 1801, in England and Wales, and in Scotland as ſoon as poſſible after that day. This difference was neceſſary, becauſe in the colder climate of Scotland, it was not certain that all parts of the country would be eaſily acceſſible ſo early in the year.

An abſtract of the anſwers and returns made, was directed to be laid before both Houſes of Parliament; and the ſummary of the enumeration appeared to be as follows:

SUMMARY OF ENUMERATION.

	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND - - -	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
WALES - - - -	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
SCOTLAND - - -	294,533	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
ARMY, including Militia - -	- - -		- -	198,351	- - -	198,351
NAVY, including Marines - -	- - -		- -	126,279	- - -	126,279
SEAMEN, in regiſtered Shipping	- - -		- -	144,558	- - -	144,558
CONVICTS, on board the Hulks	- - -		- -	1,410	- - -	1,410
Totals -	*1,875,456	2,269,902	†67,013	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

1. The total population of Great Britain probably exceeds the number of perſons ſpecified in the above ſummary, inaſmuch as from ſome pariſhes no returns were received.

2. The number of houſes in Ireland has been nearly aſcertained by the collection of a hearth-money tax, and therefrom it has been computed that the population of that part of the United Kingdom ſomewhat exceeds four millions of perſons.

3. The iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sark, the Scilly iſlands, and the Iſle of Man, were not compriſed in the enumeration. The total population of theſe iſlands has been uſually eſtimated at about 80,000 perſons.

4. On theſe conſiderations, with a very moderate allowance for omiſſions in the returns, the total population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 15,100,000 perſons; and, beſides theſe, its eaſtern and weſtern poſſeſſions and colonies contain many natives of the Britiſh iſles.

II.

The ſecond object of the Population Act was to aſcertain the increaſe or diminution of the population of Great Britain, throughout the laſt century.

To effect this object, certain queſtions were appointed to be anſwered by the officiating miniſter of every church and chapel throughout Great Britain.

The queſtions were to the following effect:

"What was the number of baptiſms and burials in your pariſh in the ſeveral years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each ſub-

* The total of the firſt column is larger by 5,000, and of the ſecond column by 9,100, than in the volume of enumeration; the ſummary of the county of Wilts appearing to require this correction.

† In this number are included all ſuch new houſes as were not ſo far completed as to have received inhabitants.

ſequent

ſequent year to the 31ſt day of December 1800, diſtinguiſhing males from females?

"What was the number of marriages in your pariſh in each year, from the year 1754, incluſive, to the end of the year 1800."

The clergy of England and Wales were enabled to anſwer theſe queſtions by having recourſe to the pariſh regiſters, which have been eſtabliſhed in the church of England ever ſince the Reformation.

When it was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII. that the church of England ſhould be no longer obedient to the Pope, Thomas Cromwell was appointed the King's Vicegerent for Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; and in that capacity iſſued certain injunctions to the clergy in the year 1538.

One of theſe injunctions ordains, that every officiating miniſter ſhall, for every church, keep a book, wherein he ſhall regiſter every marriage, chriſtening, and burial; and the injunction goes on to direct the manner and time of making the entries in the regiſter-book weekly; and any neglect therein is made penal.

In the firſt year of Edward VI. (Anno 1547) all epiſcopal authority was ſuſpended for a time, while the eccleſiaſtical viſitors then appointed went through the ſeveral dioceſes to enforce divers injunctions, and among others that reſpecting pariſh-regiſters.

This injunction was again repeated in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, who alſo appointed a proteſtation to be made by the clergy, in which, among other things, they promiſed to keep the regiſter-book in a proper manner.

The canons of the church of England, which are now in force, date their authority from the beginning of the reign of James I. (Anno 1603). One of them preſcribes very minutely in what manner entries are to be made in the pariſh-regiſters: herein reciting the injunction of 1538, and ordering an atteſted copy of the regiſter of each ſucceſſive year to be annually tranſmitted to the Biſhop of the dioceſe or his chancellor, and to be preſerved in the ſaid biſhop's regiſtry.

This canon alſo contains a retroſpective clauſe, appointing that the ancient regiſters, ſo far as they could be procured, but eſpecially ſince the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, ſhould be copied into a parchment book, to be provided by every pariſh. This wiſe regulation was ſo well obeyed, that moſt of the ancient pariſh regiſters now extant, commence with that Queen's reign, and ſome of them earlier, quite as far back as the date of the original injunction.

That part of the canon which directs the regiſter-book to be kept in a coffer in the church, is not enforced, as it was found by experience that the book was liable to be damaged by the moiſture prevalent in uninhabited buildings, and alſo to be purloined with the other contents of the church coffer. The regiſter-book is at preſent uſually kept in cuſtody of the officiating miniſter, at his own houſe.

Many inconveniences having ariſen from the undue ſolemnization and regiſtry of marriages, an act was paſſed in the 26 Geo. II. which directs a certain formula for the regiſtry of marriages, to be atteſted and ſigned by the miniſter officiating, the perſons married, and two or more witneſſes; and declares any eraſure or mutilation of the marriage-regiſter, or any falſe entry therein, to be felony without benefit of clergy, which implies a capital offence; nor can a marriage be legally ſolemnized in any chapel conſecrated ſince this law was made.

This Marriage Act was not in force until the 25th March, 1754, ſo that little more than 3-4ths of the full number of marriages in that year could be brought to account under the Population Act.

In England and Wales the regiſters of baptiſms and burials were found to be in a ſtate ſufficiently correct for any general purpoſe; but as the injunctions of Henry VIII. and his ſucceſſors, and the ſubſequent canon law do not extend to the church of Scotland, it is not ſurpriſing that few correct regiſters are to be found in that country.

Even the Marriage Act above-mentioned does not extend to Scotland, and the regiſtry of marriages there ſtill remains at the diſcretion of the perſons married, and conſequently is very irregular.*

Concerning the Regiſtry of Marriages.

The ſolicitude of the female and her kindred, aided by the preciſion and ſeverity of the Marriage Act, leaves no occaſion to ſuſpect any deficiency in the marriage regiſtry from negligence; and the deficiency from other cauſes cannot be very important.

Some few perſons are known to evade the proviſions of the marriage act by a marriage in Scotland; but the regiſtry of marriages in England is not much affected thereby, becauſe the kindred of the

* See Pariſh Regiſter Abſtract, p. 458.

female

female who has been thus irregularly married, uſually cauſe the evil to be repaired by an indiſſoluble marriage in the church of England.

The marriages of diſſenters of every denomination are ſolemnized in the eſtabliſhed church; excepting thoſe among Quakers, who are permitted to intermarry in their own congregation. To theſe may be added the Jews, who marry according to their own peculiar ceremonial; but neither of theſe religious ſects are numerous.

With theſe exceptions the marriage regiſtry of England and Wales may be deemed complete and unexceptionable.

Conſequently the returns made, purſuant to the Population Act, ought to have comprehended almoſt the total number of marriages; but from about 280 places, returns could not be procured; and this deficiency, added to that occaſioned by the aforeſaid religious ſects, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 1000 marriages per annum.

A great variation in the annual amounts of marriages is cauſed by the circumſtances of the times, and eſpecially by the price of proviſions; ſo that no ſafe inference concerning the increaſe or diminution of population can be drawn from the compariſon of any ſingle years with each other; but the average amount of the marriages for five years together, or for a longer period, is the beſt of evidence on the ſubject, becauſe the regiſter of marriages may be deemed perfectly correct.

The following Table exhibits the average amount of every five and ten years ſince the marriage act has been fully in force. It will appear in the ſequel of theſe obſervation, that reſults drawn from this Table would be very ſimilar to the reſults drawn from the regiſtered baptiſms.

IN THE YEAR 1755 THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES WAS 48,400.

	Medium Average of Five Years.	Medium Average of Ten Years.
From thence to 1760, inclusive, - -	51,600	54 800
Ditto - - - 1765, ditto - - -	58,000	
Ditto - - - 1770, ditto - - -	58,000	58,500
Ditto - - - 1775, ditto - - -	59,000	
Ditto - - - 1780, ditto - - -	62,000	63,500
Ditto - - - 1785, ditto - - -	65,000	
Ditto - - - 1790, ditto - - -	68,000	69,500.
Ditto - - - 1795, ditto - - -	71,000	
Ditto - - - 1800, ditto - - -	73,000	

Concerning the Regiſtry of Burials.

The regiſtry of burials may be ſuppoſed to be deficient on the following conſiderations.

1. Many congregations of Diſſenters, inhabiting towns, have their own peculiar burying-grounds; as have the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, who reſide in London.

2. That ſome perſons, from motives of poverty or convenience, interr their dead without any religious ceremony; this is known to happen in the metropolis, in Briſtol, and Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and may happen in a few other large towns.

3. Children who die before baptiſm are interred without any religious ceremony, and conſequently are not regiſtered.

4. Negligence may be ſuppoſed to cauſe ſome omiſſions in the regiſters, eſpecially in thoſe of ſmall benefices, where the officiating miniſter is not reſident.

5. The returns which could not be procured are eſtimated at ſix burials each per annum; this deficiency may be reckoned at about 1,700 in England and Wales.

6. Many perſons employed in the army and in navigation die abroad, and conſequently their burials remain unregiſtered.

Whatever may be the total number of deaths and burials not brought to account, it has been computed that about 5,000 of them may be attributed to the metropolis, and a large portion of the reſt may be aſcribed to the other great towns, and to Wales, where the regiſters are leſs carefully kept than in England.

The

The annual amount of the burials, as collected conformably to the Population Act, authorizes a ſatisfactory inference of diminiſhing mortality in England ſince the year 1780; the number of marriages and baptiſms indicates that the exiſting population is to that of 1780 as 117 to 100, while the amount of regiſtered burials has remained ſtationary during the laſt 21 years; the firſt five years of which, as well as the laſt five years, and all the 21 years taken together, equally average at about 186,000 per annum.

Therefore the average duration of life in England appears to have increaſed in the proportion of 117 to 100; for tho' the regiſtry of burials is certainly deficient, no cauſe can be aſſigned for believing that the deficiency has been increaſing in the laſt 21 years. Indeed the progreſſive increaſe of population in theſe years, has cauſed an augmented proportion of young perſons; which circumſtance may have contributed to leſſen the proportion of the mortality to the population.

Concerning the Regiſtry of Baptiſms.

The regiſtry of baptiſms is deficient from the ſame cauſes as that of burials, and from the firſt of thoſe cauſes in a greater degree.

1. Many Diſſenters of every denomination, who uſually bury in the cemeteries of the eſtabliſhed church, do not baptize in it. This cauſe alone is ſufficient to prevent the number of regiſtered baptiſms from approximating to the number of births.

2. Some irreligious perſons do not cauſe their children to be baptized at all. This is ſuppoſed to happen chiefly in the large towns.

3. Some children, whoſe parents are of the eſtabliſhed church, die immediately after birth, unbaptized; and a much greater number who are privately baptized, are not afterwards brought to the church for public baptiſm, and therefore are not always regiſtered. The practice of the clergy is not uniform in this point, as the canon concerning regiſters applies to chriſtenings; which word is uſually ſuppoſed to mean public baptiſms only. In parts of the county of Northumberland it is ſuppoſed that one third of the whole number of baptiſms is omitted from this cauſe; and doubtleſs in many other counties, omiſſions from the ſame cauſe alſo take place.

4. Negligence may be ſuppoſed to cauſe the ſame proportion of omiſſions in the regiſtry of baptiſms as in that of burials.

5. The returns which could not be procured are eſtimated at about eight baptiſms each per annum; this deficiency may be reckoned at 2200 in England and Wales.

From all theſe combined cauſes of deficiency, the amount of regiſtered baptiſms falls very ſhort of the real amount of births.

The whole number of baptiſms, collected for the purpoſes of the Population Act, appears to be 6,436,110; of theſe 3,285,188 males; 3,150,922 females; ſo that the baptiſms of males are 10,426 to 10,000 baptiſms of females. The whole number of the burials appears to be 5,165,844; of theſe 2,575,762 males; 2,590,082 females; ſo that the burials of males are 9,944 to 10,000 burials of females.

It may be inferred hence, that of 10,426 males born in England only 9,944 die at home; therefore about one in twenty-two dies abroad in the employments of war and commerce; a proportion which ſtrongly marks the enterpriſing character of the nation.

(To be regularly continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

Authentic PARTICULARS *of the* PRODUCE *and* TRADE *of the* SPANISH PART *of the* ISLAND *of* ST. DOMINGO.—*From the French.*

WE give the name of Spaniſh to this part of the Iſland, not that it belongs any longer to Spain, being ceded to France by the Treaty of Bale, but becauſe it ſo much differs from the French part, that it may well retain its former name, when its trade and culture come under conſideration.

—The Spaniſh part of St. Domingo is ſituated between the 17° 50′ and 20° of north latitude.

Its longitude weſt of the meridian of Paris, extends from the 71ſt to the 75th degree. Allowing its utmoſt length to be about 80 leagues, and its breadth to vary between 40 and 60, it may be computed to contain nearly 3200 ſquare leagues.

Previouſly to the confuſions that happened in the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, during the colonial war, it contained 125,000 inhabitants; 110,000 of whom were free, and 15,000 were ſlaves; which did not amount to 40 individuals for a ſquare league.

The two principal towns are Santo Domingo, and Sant Yago.

Santo Domingo is built upon a flat that riſes above the harbour and the road; the climate is very temperate.

Sant Yago is alſo ſituated on a flat above the Yaqui. This town never had any incloſure. It has a large ſquare; the ſtreets are ſtrait, and the houſes moſtly of ſtone or brick. It has ſeveral churches. The other ſettlements are Neybe, Azua, Bani, Seybo, Bayaguna, Monte Plate, Boya, Hyguey, Samana, Samana la Mar, Puerto Plata, Monte Chriſto, Le Cotuy, La Vega, Laxavon, St. Raphael, Hincha, Banique, and St. Juan. Each of theſe ſettlements has a church or chapel of eaſe.

Notwithſtanding that the Spaniards were the firſt who cultivated the ſugar-cane, indigo, rocoo, and ginger, and that they once had rich plantations, ſtill it may be truly ſaid, that in this part of the iſland cultivation is yet in its infancy.

There are in the whole colony but 24 ſugar plantations; moſt of which are only tourniquets for the making of molaſſes, either for preſent uſe, or to be converted into Taffia.

The firſt ſugar-canes were brought hither by one Aquilon; and their propagation, and the firſt ſugar-mill, were due to a ſurgeon named Velloſa.

Coffee, which ſucceeds every where, is but little cultivated.

Cacao appears to be an indigenous plant here. After it had been diſcovered, a great quantity was produced and exported to Europe. Its cultivation has diminiſhed, like that of every other ſpecies of produce, and hardly enough is procured for the conſumption of the colony; the high winds that rage in the ſouthern diſtricts, have poſſibly occaſioned the diſcontinuance of its culture; but it might be reared in the plain of Savega, where the chain of mountains of Cibao and Monte Chriſto, would protect it from their blaſts.

Long ſince, only a few traces remained of the cultivation of Rocoo and indigo; the ſame may be ſaid of that of ginger. Though tobacco might ſucceed throughout the whole colony, ſcarcely is it cultivated any where but in the diſtricts of Sant Yago, Delavega, and Cotuy. It is generally of a good quality, equal ſometimes to the tobacco of the Havannah. The French have always preferred that which they call Andouilles, to that which comes from North America.

The Spaniards alſo cultivate rice, which is ſuperior to that of the Carolinas, maize, millet, and corn. This latter grows perfectly well in the country about Sant Yago, and in the valley of Conſtantia.

There are paſture lands which are in common, and others, through particular grants, held as private property. Theſe paſture lands conſiſt of vaſt fields in their natural ſtate, almoſt always ſurrounded with woods, and well-watered. When a long drought has deprived the cattle of the means of ſubſiſtence, they repair to the woods, where they remain till after the rainy ſeaſon. Such is the power of vegetation here, that in conſequence of a few days rain, a ſavanna dried up, recovers its former verdure.

No uſe is made of the plough, though it might be employed to great advantage in the grounds intended for tobacco, Indian corn, rice, potatoes, and other productions of that ſort.

In the foreſts, trees are found fit for all uſes. Among the moſt valuable is the kutchew tree, plain and ſpotted; the former is more abundant in the weſt of the iſland than in any other part; the beſt of the ſpotted kind are thoſe of Azua; there is plenty of brazil-wood in the diſtricts of Azua and Bani.

The oak, the walnut-tree, the gayac, the maple, the iron-wood, the ſavin, the green balſam-tree, the pine, the cedar, the ebony, the marble-wood, the acomat, adorn every where the banks of the rivers, and the ſummits of the mountains. Formerly, and at this day, veſſels ſail out of the harbours of this colony, that have been conſtructed with wood of its own growth.

Since the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of the iſland to France; ſeveral Frenchmen have begun to clear the woods in the proximity of Puerto-Plata.

The exhauſted ſtate of our foreſts, the wants of our harbours, and the advantages ariſing from the employment of our funds on a ſoil which it is our intereſt to fertilize, every motive, in ſhort, lays before us the neceſſity of drawing from this iſland ſupplies for our marine. Twenty navigable rivers will convey its naval ſtores to the ſea.

The rich pine foreſts of Samana, and Neybe, may be rendered of peculiar utility; the pine-tree being reputed too juicy for immediate uſe, it might be drained of its juice, and the roſin extracted, and thus would become ſerviceable for various purpoſes.

There is no climate where poultry thrives better than at St. Domingo. The

Spaniards however rear but a ſmall quantity; the ſame ſpecies are uſually found there as in France.

The houſes in the country offer no ſort of luxury; they want even ſeveral neceſſary appurtenances; they are uſually conſtructed of the bark of palm-trees, applied ſlatewiſe to poſts fixed in the grounds; the covering of the houſe conſiſts of the leaves of the palm-tree, or of the latanier. No other candles are uſed in the country than ſuch as are made of roſin, or of pieces of pine, or the candle-wood; they alſo make uſe of matches mixed with tallow, and placed in a wooden veſſel.

The food of the Spaniards conſiſts for the moſt part, of beef and pork, prepared in various ways, and ſeaſoned with thyme, pimento, and love-apple. They have alſo poultry and fiſh in plenty. Their uſual drink is water; few of them are in the habit of drinking taffia; they have generally coffee at breakfaſt, and chocolate for ſupper. Inſtead of bread, they eat rice, potatoes, bananas, yams, and caſſava.

The value of land in this part of the iſland, is far below that to which it will riſe in time. Excellent lands have been ſold at 10 livres the acre. This low price however, was occaſioned by the prohibition to foreigners to ſettle in the Spaniſh precincts, and alſo by the readineſs of owners, uncertain of their deſtiny, to diſpoſe of their property, in order to quit the country.

The daily pay of a labourer employed in the cultivation of land, in the felling of wood, and in other country occupations, is commonly four reals of plata, amounting to about 53 ſous, French money. Sometimes indeed labour is cheaper.

Domeſtic and Foreign Trade of the Spaniſh Part of St. Domingo.

What has been ſaid clearly ſhews to what a ſtate of poverty this part of the iſland was reduced, and that its connections muſt have been feeble with Spain; which often left it in want of the moſt neceſſary commodities; the ſmall number of cargoes it received, were paid for in coarſe ſugar, in leather, wood, and hard money.

Its chief trade with the French part, conſiſted in horned cattle; the number of which, diſpoſed of in the year, might amount to 11,000, valued from 25 to 30 gourdes a-head, including the expence of drovers, and of fodder on the road. Beſide theſe, the Spaniards traded alſo in horſes, mules, ſmoked meats, ſacks and cords made of ſtringy plants, leather, and ſome tobacco. The total produced by thoſe articles, did not exceed three millions; a great part of which went back in payment of neceſſaries and for objects of luxury.

The war having cauſed the deſtruction of cattle, the number formerly ſold is now reduced to a third. Cultivation alſo being much diminiſhed through the departure of ſo many of the proprietors of land, it is evident that this colony muſt quickly fall to ruin, unleſs ſpeedily regenerated by a more auſpicious management.

The Americans at preſent ſupply it with proviſions, and receive in exchange ſome ſugar, leather, wood of gayac and cutchew, wood for dying, and hard dollars.

Its domeſtic trade conſiſts of the ſale of tobacco, large and ſmall cattle, and in ſome articles of haberdaſhery.

It is certain that the firſt Spaniſh ſettlers opened communications between the different parts of the colony. Ovando, a governor at the commencement of the ſixteenth century, cauſed a magnificent road to be made, leading from Puerto Plata, through the chain of mountains at Monte Chriſto, and through the plain of Lavega, to the mountains of Cibao, and through the plain of Conſtantia to that of St. Juan.

The principal roads at this day, are that which leads to the Cape through Le Cotuy, and another from this place to Port-au-Prince. Beſides theſe two roads, there are many others for the purpoſe of neceſſary communication between the different ſettlements; but they are generally in bad order, and almoſt impaſſable.

Inland Navigation of this Part of the Iſland.

The river Yuna is navigable up as far as Cotuy, and might with ſome pains be made ſuch as far as Lavega. Poſſibly before long, a plan will be formed for opening a canal, which, joining the Camu to the Yaqui, will facilitate the communication by water, from the bay of Samana to that of Monte Chriſto. The river Ozama is alſo navigable ten leagues inland from that port. In order to render ſuch the Neybe, part of its waters ſhould be united into one channel. Time alone can bring about the improvements of which ſome other rivers are ſuſceptible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NATURAL SMALL POX, INOCULATED SMALL-POX, AND INOCULATED COW-POX.

By JOHN ADDINGTON.

Published by Order of the MEDICAL COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY *for the* EXTERMINATION *of the* SMALL-POX.

NATURAL SMALL-POX.

HISTORY, GENERAL CHARACTER, MORTALITY.

For TWELVE CENTURIES this Diſeaſe has been known to continue its ravages, deſtroying in every year an IMMENSE PROPORTION of the whole Population of the WORLD!!

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE: in ſome inſtances Mild; but for the moſt part VIOLENT, PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS TO LIFE.

ONE in SIX, who have the diſeaſe, DIES. At leaſt half of mankind have it; conſequently, ONE in TWELVE of the Human Race periſh by ONE DISEASE!! In London 3000 annually. In the United Kingdom 40,000.

CIRCUMSTANCES independent of CONTAGION and MORTALITY; viz. *Danger, Eruptions, Confinement, Loſs of Time, Expenſe, Requiſite Precautions, Medical Treatment, Deformity, and Subſequent Diſeaſes.*

1. One in Three has the Natural Small-pox in a *Dangerous* form.
2. It produces *Eruptions*, numerous, painful, and diſguſting;
3. Occaſions *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, and
5. *Expenſe*, more or leſs conſiderable, affecting Individuals, Families, Pariſhes, &c.
6. Renders *Precautions* for the moſt part unavailing;
7. *Medical Treatment* neceſſary both during the Diſeaſe and afterwards:
8. Leaves *Pits, Scars, Seams*, &c. diſfiguring the Skin, eſpecially the Face; and
9. Is followed by *Scrofula* in every form, Diſeaſes of the Skin, Glands, Joints, &c. Blindneſs, Deafneſs, &c. &c.

INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE; for the moſt part mild; but in ſome inſtances VIOLENT, PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS to LIFE.

ONE in THREE HUNDRED Inoculated DIES. In London probably, ONE in ONE HUNDRED.

The Inoculation of the SMALL-POX having been but partially adopted, has become the means of ſpreading the infection, and has thus increaſed its general mortality — In London this increaſe has been in the proportion of SEVENTEEN in every THOUSAND.

1. One in Thirty or Forty has the Inoculated Small Pox in a *Dangerous* form;
2. It produces *Eruptions* in greater or leſs numbers:
3. Occaſions *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, and
5. *Expenſe*, ſometimes conſiderable:
6. Requires *Preparation* by Diet and Medicine: Care to avoid certain Seaſons, as Extremes of Heat and Cold: Certain periods of Life, as early Infancy and Old Age; and certain States of Conſtitution, as General Ill-health, Teething, Pregnancy, &c. &c.
7. Renders *Medical Treatment* uſually neceſſary:
8. Is liable to produce *Deformities* whenever the Diſeaſe proves ſevere;—and to be
9. Followed by the ſame Diſeaſes as above enumerated, though leſs frequently.

INOCULATED

INOCULATED COW-POX.

NOT CONTAGIOUS; and, when properly conducted, uniformly MILD, INOFFENSIVE, free from PAIN or DANGER, and an IFFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE of the SMALL-POX.

NEVER FATAL.

During a long ſeries of Years, the Cow-Pox, accidentally received, has been conſidered as a PRESERVATIVE againſt any future attack of the SMALL-POX. Many Perſons in the dairy-countries, who have had the former in their youth, have remained to old age unſuſceptible of the latter.

1. The Inoculated Cow Pox is attended by no *Danger*:
2. Produces a *Puſtule* on the *Inoculated Part only*:
3. Occaſions neither *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, nor
5. *Expenſe*.
6. Demands no other *Precautions* than ſuch as reſpect the *Conduct of the Inoculation*:
7. Requires no *Medicine*:
8. Leaves *no Deformity* nor *Diſfiguration*: and
9. Excites *no ſubſequent Diſeaſes*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* THEORY *adopted by* MR. BURKE *in his* EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *produced upon the* MIND *by* WORDS.

Concluded from our laſt.

I CANNOT paſs without a comment what Mr. Burke obſerves preſently after theſe inſtances—"If I ſay, I ſhall go to Italy next ſummer, I am well underſtood—yet I believe nobody has by this painted upon his imagination the exact figure of the ſpeaker paſſing by land or water, or both; ſometimes on horſeback, ſometimes in a carriage, with all the particulars of the journey—Still leſs has he an idea of Italy, the country to which I propoſe to go; or of the greenneſs of the fields, and ripening of the fruits, and the warmth of the air, with the change to this from a different ſeaſon, which are the ideas for which the word *ſummer* is ſubſtituted; but leaſt of all has he any idea of the word *next*, for this word ſtands for the idea of many ſummers, with the excluſion of all but one: and ſurely the man who ſays '*Next ſummer*,' has no images of ſuch a ſucceſſion and ſuch an excluſion." This really proves nothing—it is wandering from the point—he is determined, becauſe words will not repreſent a great variety of ideas, for which they do *not ſtand*, to deny them the power of raiſing ideas at all. If I ſay, I ſhall go to Italy, it is not neceſſary that all the images Mr. Burke has enumerated ſhould be preſented to the imagination, in order to prove that the words raiſe the *ideas they ſtand for*—Certainly not—it is enough that the ſituation of Italy ſhould be comprehended—it is all the words in this place imply—Nor is it to be expected that the *mode of travelling* is to be conveyed to the mind, when not one ſingle word concerning it was delivered. The obſervation upon the word *next* is as trifling: there needs but to be determined what ſummer is referred to in the diſcourſe; and which will be the next, is obvious enough.

Our next examination is of what he ſays with reſpect to poetry—"So little does poetry depend for its effect on the power of raiſing ſenſible images, that I am convinced it would loſe a very conſiderable part of its energy, if this were the neceſſary reſult of all deſcription—becauſe that union of affecting words which is the moſt powerful of all poetical inſtruments, would frequently loſe its force along with its propriety and conſiſtency, if the ſenſible images were always excited." To this aſſertion I muſt beg to reply, that I am convinced the effect of poetry does *greatly depend* upon its power of raiſing images; and that if the *ſenſible images* were always excited, the union of affecting words would not loſe its force, propriety, and conſiſtency. Between theſe two aſſertions, I intreat the candid reader to examine what follows, and then judge for himſelf. Perhaps no one will deny that deſcription enters largely into the compoſition of poetry. The queſtion therefore only is, whether theſe deſcriptions raiſe correſponding ideas—Mr. Burke ſays, "If we attend coolly to the ſenſible images which ſome combinations of ideas muſt form, though in themſelves admirably ſublime, the chimeras of a madman cannot appear more wild and abſurd." This I conſider abſolutely impoſſible; if the images correſpondent to the words are more *wild* and *abſurd* than the chimeras of a madman, it is *bombaſt* not *ſublimity*—But the fact is, there are certain

certain ſubjects, on which a Poet may be allowed to ſay almoſt any thing—ſuch a one is the paſſage in Virgil, wherein the formation of thunder by the Cyclops is deſcribed;

Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquoſæ
Addiderant; rutili tres ignis & alitis Auſtri;
Fulgores nunc terrificos, ſonitumque, metumque
Miſcebant operi, flammisque ſequacibus iras—

Three points of rain, three forks of hail conſpire;
Three arm'd with wind; and three were barbed with fire.
The maſs they tempered thick with livid rays,
Fear, wrath and terror, and the lightning's blaze. PITT.

"This paſſage," ſays he, "ſeems to me admirably ſublime; yet if we attend coolly to the ſenſible images which a combination of ideas of this ſort muſt form, nothing can appear more wild and abſurd than ſuch a picture—three rays of twiſted ſhowers, three of watry clouds, three of fire, and three of the winged South Wind; then mix they in the work terrific lightnings, and ſound, and fear, and anger, with purſuing flames".—Here is a paſſage, quoted to prove that deſcriptions themſelves do not raiſe images; "becauſe, (ſays our author,) the images which theſe words would preſent to our imaginations, muſt be highly *abſurd*"—Now this abſurdity is the hinge upon which the argument turns; it therefore becomes neceſſary to inquire with what juſtice the images are pronounced *abſurd*. The only ground I can diſcover, is, becauſe the elements of this compoſition do not ſuit with our notions of combination—That they do not, is true; but we ſhould recollect, the ſubject is ſuch as demands ſomething extraordinary—if Virgil is to deſcribe the formation of thunder, which no man ever ſaw, or heard of being formed, there is hardly an ingredient that can be deemed too extravagant: if it were, I ſhou'd repeat what I have ſaid above, that it would not be ſublime but ridiculous.

However, I perfectly agree with Mr. Burke, in conſidering this paſſage admirably ſublime; but am convinced that ſuch an image as belongs to the import of the words, is repreſented. What, to my own mind, carries conviction upon this point is, that I perfectly recollect reading this paſſage, when I had no great acquaintance with poetry or its images, and remember ſtopping to conſider the import of the words, my comprehenſion not being quick enough, at the time, to receive ideas ſeemingly ſo incongruous. After reading the note of the Delphin edition, I returned to it with ſatisfaction, becauſe the ideas were then preſented to my imagination, which were before, to me, incomprehenſible. This note I ſhall here inſert.

"Fulmina in antiquis marmoribus duodecim radiis effinguntur, in circulum diſpoſitis, non rectis illis quidem, ſed varios in angulos inflexis qui trifidam in cuſpidem ſinguli deſinunt. Talis eſt forma Virgiliani hujus fulminis, de qua ſic fere Cardanus: Solent torqueri fulmina, vel *grandinante cœlo*, vel *ruentibus magnis pluviis*, vel *aëre fulgoribus æſtuante*, vel *ventis flantibus*. Grandinem intelligo per *imbrem tortum*, pluviam immenſam per *aquoſam nubem*: æſtuantem aërem per *ignem*: flatus ventorum per *Auſtrum*; hic enim præ cæteris frequens tempeſtatibus eſt."

Thus when we ſeek into the origin of theſe images, we find them infinitely more appropriate than they appeared at the firſt view; Cerdanus gives a very good comment upon the paſſage. By the three rays of twiſted ſhowers, *tres imbris torti radii*, is underſtood hail: by the watry cloud, rain: by the fire, lightning: and by the winged ſouth wind, any ſtorm of wind: becauſe thunder is heard for the moſt part during violent ſtorms of *hail* or *rain*; *lightning* or *wind*. The reſt of this paſſage is peculiarly appropriate to the nature of thunder; for it is heard *inter fulgores terrificos*, amidſt terrific lightnings: it produces *ſonitum*, ſound or noiſe; *metumque*, and fear; eſpecially upon the Pagans, by whom it was conſidered as ominous; *iras*, anger; it was ſuppoſed by them to originate, at times, from the anger of the Deity; and what can be more expreſſive of the nature of fire than the epithet *ſequax*, purſuing. Mr. Pitt in his tranſlation falls greatly ſhort of the dignity of the original, and in this laſt particular he has not at all been able to convey the idea of the Poet. *Livid rays* is a trite expreſſion, whereas Virgil has produced a forcible picture of fire, by one word. I fear too much has already been ſaid upon this paſſage, but the queſtion is of conſequence; Mr. Burke quotes it to prove that it would loſe a conſiderable part of its energy, if the ſenſible images were excited. To moſt of my readers the explanation I have given no doubt is ſuperfluous. I introduced it here to ſhew what was its effect upon

upon my own mind, at a time when I had never read Burke upon the Sublime. —I underſtood not the paſſage at firſt, becauſe I did not comprehend its images; I learned the propriety of thoſe images, and enjoyed its ſublimity.

The next quotation that appears in ſupport of the ſame poſition, is what Homer has ſaid of the beauty of Helen by the perſons of Priam and the old men of his council.

Οὐ νεμεσις, Τρωας και εὐκνημιδας Αχαιους
Τὴν δ' αμφι γυναικι πολυν χρονον αλγεα πασ-
χειν·
Αινως αθανατοισι θεοις εις ωπα εοικεν

They cry'd, no wonder ſuch celeſtial charms,
For nine long years have ſet the world in arms:
What winning graces! what majeſtic mien!
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen.
POPE.

"Here, (ſays Mr. Burke,) is not one word ſaid of the particulars of her beauty; nothing which can in the leaſt help us to any preciſe idea of her perſon; but yet we are more touched by this manner of mentioning her, than by thoſe long and laboured deſcriptions of Helen, handed down by tradition or formed by fancy, which are to be met with in authors." This is certainly true; but we are affected by this deſcription, if ſuch it can be called, becauſe we muſt be ſure that a very extraordinary beauty alone could ſet the world

——for nine long years in arms.

We are left to form our *own conceptions*, and conſequently are not to ſuppoſe we ſhould receive from the words a *particular idea*; yet Homer, by thus avoiding particulars, has put it out of the power of any mind to conceive a more beautiful woman than Helen; whereas if he had deſcended to her particular features, the imagination might have preſented a form ſtill more engaging. The laſt inſtance we ſhall examine is taken from Lucretius, the monſter under which he has repreſented Religion, to diſplay the magnanimity of his philoſophical hero in oppoſing her. This terrible picture, ſays he, is thought to be deſigned with great boldneſs and ſpirit—

Humana ante oculos fœde cum vita jaceret,
In terris, oppreſſa gravi ſub Religione,
Quæ caput e cœli regionibus oſtendebat
Horribili ſuper aſpectu mortalibus inſtans;
Primum Graius homo mortaleis tollere contra
Eſt oculos auſus——

Mankind by fear lay long oppreſſed,
Beneath the gloomy impulſe of Religion,
Whoſe head terrific from the ſkies were ſeen
To frown on men, and fright them with its
ſternneſs.——

Again our author aſks "What idea do you derive from ſuch a picture? Certainly none at all, becauſe the poet has not ſaid one word which might ſerve to mark out a ſingle limb or feature." Is this reaſon concluſive? Why is it to be denied, becauſe images are obſcure, that they are not ſtill images? And has not Mr. Burke himſelf obſerved that, to render any thing very terrible, obſcurity is neceſſary? If I behold a form where there is only light enough to make, 'darkneſs viſible', though I ſee it but indiſtinctly—though I cannot determine the exact form of the different parts, I ſtill ſee the object; and by this obſcurity the horror, provided the ſubject be in itſelf terrible, is augmented. The true excellence of a poet conſiſts in his obſervation of nature, and his application of thoſe obſervations; conſequently when he perceives the effect laſt mentioned, he will repreſent with obſcurity what is intended to be terrible. Such is the preceding deſcription by Lucretius, and ſuch is the ſublime picture of Death in Milton. Now to me it appears as fallacious, to argue, that by thoſe ſort of deſcriptions images are not preſented to the mind; as it would be to affirm that I could not ſee an object becauſe the want of ſufficient light would not allow me to diſcern the exact form of the different parts.

Longinus has a ſection expreſsly upon images: his authority muſt have ſuch conſiderable influence, that a quotation from him will need no apology for its length:

Οἶδα, και μεγαληγοριας, και αγωνος επι τουτοις, ω τεκνια, και αἱ φαντασιαι παρασκευαζικατα-ται· ὑπω' γαρ εἰδωλοποιιας αυτας ἐνιοι λεγουσι· καλειται μεν γαρ κοινως φανταsια, ὁταν ἐνθυμια λογω γενηται κοι, ὁπωσουν παρισαμενον· ηδη δ'ἐπι τουτων κεκρατηκε τ'ὀνομα, ὁταν ἀλεγης, ὑπ' ἐνθυσιασμου και παθους βλεπειν δοκης, Και ὑπ' ὀψιν τιθης τοις ακουουσιν. Ὡς δ'ἑτερον τι ἡ ῥητορικη φανταsια βουλεται, και ἑτερον ἡ παρα ποιηται, κκ αν λαθοι σε, ὁτι της μεν εν ποιησει τελος ἐστιν ἐμπληξις, της δ'εν λογοις ἐναργεια· ἀμφοτερας δ'ὁμως τουτ' ἐπιζητουσι, το συγκεκινημενον.

Ω μητερ, ἱκετευω σε· μη ποισεις μοι
Τας αἱματωπους και δρακοντοπεδις κορας·
Αυται γαρ, αυται πλησιον θρασκουσι μου.
και
Οἱ μοι, κλανει μ' ὑπο φυγω;

Ενλαυθ' ὁ ποιητης αυτος εἰδεν ἐρινυας· ὁθεν ἐφαντασθη, μικρω δεῖν θεασασθαι και τας ακουσλας ἠναγκασεν

"Viſions, which by ſome are called images, contribute very much, my dear youth, to the weight, magnificence, and force of compoſitions. The name of an image, is generally

generally given to any idea, however represented in the mind, which is communicable to others by discourse: but a more particular sense of it has now prevailed; 'When the imagination is so warmed and affected, that you seem to behold yourself the very things you are describing; and to display them to the life, before the eyes of an audience.'

"You cannot be ignorant, that rhetorical and poetical images have a different intent. The design of a poetical image is surprise, that of a rhetorical is perspicuity. However to move and strike the imagination, is a design common to both.

Pity thy offspring, mother, nor provoke
Those vengeful furies to torment thy son.
What horrid sights! how glare their bloody eyes!
How twisting snakes curl round their venom'd heads!
In deadly wrath the hissing monsters rise;
Forwards they spring, dart out, and leap around me.

"The poet here actually saw the furies with the eyes of his imagination, and has compelled his audience to see what he beheld himself."

Thus does the greatest critic of antiquity support the opinions I have urged in opposition to Mr. Burke—under so venerable a protection, were the subject in itself less obvious, I might feel assurance; but as it now stands, the facts speak so clearly for themselves, that in them alone do I confide, for establishing the foregoing observations.

There are still two sections remaining of what has passed under our review, but they are sufficiently accurate, except where an adherence to the favorite hypothesis I have endeavoured to controvert, has drawn aside Mr. Burke from the truth, but when this occurs there is no new argument; I should therefore in taking notice of them, only have to repeat what has been said already, in different language.

It will not conclude this paper without declaring that, notwithstanding the fallacy of one part of this Treatise has been, as I conceive, exposed, I perfectly agree with Mr. Shenstone, when he says,

"Of all books whatever, read Burke on the Sublime."

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read a Paper in your Magazine for August, signed *Common Sense*, on the subject of invasion. I read it at the time of publication, and I have again perused it lately. Your Correspondent considers "a descent as a most ridiculous bugbear, * and the alarm of invasion as mischievous, † though he would by no means discourage the preparations which are making to meet the threatened attack." ‡ It might be observed, that nothing could be a greater discouragement to our preparations than a conviction that the alarm on which they are founded is both ridiculous and mischievous. But it is not my intention to cavil about inconsistencies, and inconsequences. All criticism on the composition is suspended and lost in the superior consideration of the subject. I respect the perspicuity with which your Correspondent conceives and delivers his sentiments, as well as the knowledge he appears to possess of naval affairs, and the confidence he places in the exertions of the navy.

He supposes 1. That in an attempt to assemble an armament of sufficient magnitude "very few of the enemy's vessels, not four out of five, would escape." 2. Supposing them to be so assembled he assumes "that our sailors and soldiers would enter their port, or ports, and burn, scuttle, and sink the whole of the fleet;" and 3, he suppose that in the case of "all our attempts to destroy their armaments in port being frustrated, an issue which he thinks not reasonably to be anticipated, they must then meet our naval force assembled, and prepared to destroy them. §.

Since the date of this letter, July 6th, the two first of your Correspondent's propositions have been refuted by facts. The intrepid and active bravery of our sailors has been nobly illustrated; but the enemy as in 1801 has been able to assemble a considerable number of gun-boats in different ports, nor have we, after repeated attempts, been able to destroy them. They have crept along the shores, and escaping our ships by means of shallows and sand-banks, arrived at their destinations. All this has a poor and pitiful air, but still in this manner a great number of their vessels have effected, and others, no doubt, will effect, their object.

As to the second point, the burning or scuttling their ships in their harbours, this too has hitherto been found impracticable; nor after the unsuccessful attempt of Lord Nelson on Boulogne in 1801, and

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* Note, page 1. † Page 2, col. 2. ‡ Page 3. § Page 2. col. 2.

those

and by Sir J. Saumarez, and other daring and ſkilfull leaders, on various French ports lately, is there any reaſon to place much confidence on deſtroying our enemy in this manner. It is undoubedly right to keep up an alert, if poſſible, on the whole line of their coaſt; but, moſt unfortunately, our bombardments have been a greater annoyance, and ſtruck greater terror into poor fiſhermen and the peaceful inhabitants of maritime towns, than into the French Government:—the peaceful inhabitants of towns that deteſt the preſent Government of France as much as we do! With regard to your Correſpondent's third poſition, that, if the enemy dare to come out of his ports, he muſt face our naval forces, it is, indeed, ſtrongly ſupported by probabilities, but is far from amounting to a certainty. It is poſſible that the enemy in a climate ſo variable may elude our fleets, and, notwithſtanding all our vigilance, accompliſh a landing on ſome point or points of a coaſt ſo extended—The poſſibility of this event the wiſdom of the Britiſh Government and Nation has wiſely admitted, and provided an inſuperable barrier for defence in a vaſt combination of force by ſea and land, of which the intermediate and connecting link is the ſea-fencibles. That this barrier will prove inſuperable, may be pronounced with the higheſt degree of aſſurance, provided that our force by land as well as by ſea be wiſely directed. —Strength or force does not conſiſt merely in numbers or quantity, but in the communicated impulſion, and the line in which it is directed—conformably with the maxim in phyſics, that the momentum of bodies conſiſts in the quantum of matter multiplied into the velocity. If different impulſes were communicated to different portions of the maſs, and the whole were not to co-operate uniformily and ſteadily for the attainment of one diſtinct end or object, the impetus or velocity would be impeded and diminiſhed by different and even oppoſite movements. In proportion to the very numbers of ſuch a chaotic maſs would be the general reſult of confuſion, diſtraction, and diſaſter.

Concerning the direction or application of our immenſe force at land there are two capital queſtions on which military men and others appear to be divided. The one relates to the promptitude or the delay to be obſerved on our part, in engaging the invaders. The other, to the propriety of ſecuring the capital, and other parts, by circumvallations and other modes of fortification.

It is doubtleſs the beſt way, for the ſparing of blood on both ſides, to reduce an enemy to ſubmiſſion by ſtraitening his quarters and ſurrounding him. It was thus that the American cauſe triumphed at York-town and Glouceſter. It was thus alſo that General Waſhington, without the effuſion of blood, ſubdued, by the very appearance of a mighty force, in 1794, a body of inſurgents who had aſſembled at Pittſburg, the principal place of the diſaffected countries, to the number of 4000 and upwards. Againſt this body Gen. Waſhington advanced in perſon, but not till the force he collected was ſeven thouſand ſtrong, and another ſeven thouſand was on its march to join them. His humane plan ſucceeded completely. The inſurgents, on the approach of the General, gave up all ideas of reſiſtance.

In the circumſtances in which the American General was placed, his mode of warfare was equally humane and prudent.

But it was not equally prudent in our Commander in Chief in Ireland, in 1798, on whom, probably, the example of Waſhington had made a deep impreſſion, to delay his march againſt 800 French until he had aſſembled an army of 30,000. In war, as in every thing elſe, regard is to be had to ſituations and circumſtances. If the French were to land in England, the general who ſhould ſuffer them, without oppoſition, to approach the capital, would deſerve (as was juſtly obſerved by an illuſtrious general, ſtateſman, philanthropiſt, and patriot * and whoſe retirement all men, at the preſent criſis, regret and deplore) to loſe his head.

Yet I do not ſuppoſe ſo able a commander would reſt the fate of the Britiſh Iſles on the iſſue of one general and deciſive engagement; although what I have now quoted has been urged by ſome who declare for meeting the French on their landing, directly in their teeth, whatever their numbers. If they ſhould be 50,000 ſtrong, the wiſeſt courſe for us to follow, is the Fabian mode of warfare. This, indeed, I apprehend is the general and prevailing opinion. But as it is, perhaps, in ſome danger of being ſhaken by the noble ardour of our brave countrymen, it may not be improper to confirm its propriety by the authority and reaſoning of two GREAT MEN, of our own country, the renowned SIR WALTER RALEIGH, and the more renowned JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

* The Earl of Moira, in a Speech on the State of the Nation, in the Houſe of Peers.

In the vaſt and almoſt unbounded field of hiſtory, different hiſtorians are guided in their ſelections by their reſpective turns of thinking; the objects and views moſt familiar to their imaginations, and what, to them, appears moſt intereſting and important. Under the reign of philology, a veneration for antiquity, and that of religious enthuſiaſm, hiſtorians ſeem to addreſs their narrative to ſchool-boys and zealots, and arrange every thing around the heathen heroes, gods, and philoſophers, or the moſt prominent characters and events in the hiſtory of the Jews. In the period when Sir Walter Raleigh wrote, the dawn of experimental philoſophy, a reſpect for the ancient writers, ſacred and profane, began to be mixed with obſervations on actual ſcenes, phyſical and moral. Raleigh, who could not be "perſuaded, to uſe his own words, that God had ſhut up all light of learning within the lanthorn of Ariſtotle's brains," took a manly view of men and things with his own eyes, and in his range through the three firſt monarchies, the Aſſyrian, the Perſian, and the Macedonian, was very much directed, in his ſelection of matters of fact, by what he conſidered as moſt important in his own times and the world in which he lived; and drew parallels with paſt and preſent conjunctures, characters, actions and reſults. He was a cavalier, a courtier, a ſcholar, a philoſopher, a ſtateſman, and, above all, a ſoldier equally experienced and renowned in war by land and ſea. Let us liſten to the obſervations of this illuſtrious perſon, on the ſubject of INVASIONS, made not long after the threats of the Spaniſh Armada, and apparently addreſſed to his countrymen of the preſent day. His doctrine on that ſubject is founded on a very wide and comprehenſive induction, according to the moſt legitimate laws of inveſtigation. "In all invaſions, "ſays he," where the nations invaded have once been beaten upon a great advantage of the place, as in defence of rivers, ſtraits, and mountains, they will ſoon have perſuaded themſelves that ſuch an enemy upon equal terms and even ground can hardly be reſiſted. Few regions of any great circuit are ſo well fenced that armies of ſuch force as may be ſufficient to conquer them can be debarred all entrance by the natural difficulty of the ways; one paſſage or other is commonly left unguarded. If all be defended, then muſt the forces of the country be diſtracted. And yet likely ſome one place ſhall be found that is defended very weakly. How often have the Alps given way to armies breaking into Italy? "Yea, where ſhall we find that they kept out an invader? They afflict with all difficulties thoſe that travail over them, but they give no ſecurity to thoſe that lie behind them, being of too large extent. He that hath men enow to defend all the length of his own frontier, hath alſo enow to beat his enemy; and may, therefore, doe better to let him come over to his loſs, than by ſtriving in vain to hinder the paſſage, as a matter tending to his own diſadvantage, fill the heads of his ſoldiers with an opinion that they are in ill caſe, having their means of ſafeguard taken from them by ſuch as are too good for them."—The truth of this maxim in war he proves by a copious induction from hiſtory—Of which induction we here extract only a part.

"Alexander, having croſſed the Helleſpont and beaten the Perſians at the Granicus, advanced, by a forced march, toward Cilicia, with a view of occupying the ſtraits there before the arrival of Darius.

"The governor of Cilicia, hearing of Alexander's coming on, left ſome companies to keep the ſtraits, which were indeed very defencible, and withall, as Curtius noteth, he began overlate to priſe and put in execution the councell of Memnon; who in the beginning of the war adviſed him to waſte all the proviſions for men and horſe, that could not be lodged in ſtrong places, and always to give ground to the invader, till he found ſome ſuch notable advantage as might aſſuredly promiſe him the obtaining the victory. For the fury of an invading army is beſt broken by delayes, change of diet, and want; eating ſometimes too little, and ſometimes too much; ſometimes repoſing themſelves in beds, and oftener on the cold ground. Theſe, and the like ſudden alterations bring many diſeaſes upon all nations out of their own countries. Therefore, if Darius had kept the Macedonians but a while from meat and ſleep, and, refuſing to give or take battle, had wearied them with his light-horſe, as the Parthians afterwards did the Romans, he might, perchance, have ſaved his own life, and his eſtate. For it was one of the greateſt incouragements given by Alexander to the Macedonians in the third and laſt fatall battell, that they were to fight with all the ſtrength of Perſia at once.

"Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, and fought abroad, in being beaten, loſt only his men; but, Darius, being invaded by the Greeks, and fighting at home, by being

being beaten, loſt his kingdome. Pericles, though the Lacedæmonians burnt all in Attica, to the gates of Athens, yet could not be drawn to hazard a battell: for the invaded ought, evermore, to fight upon the advantage of time and place. Becauſe we read hiſtories to inform our underſtanding by examples therein found, we will give ſome inſtances of thoſe that have periſhed by adventuring in their own countries to charge an invading armie.

"The Romans, by fighting with Hannibal, were brought to the brink of their deſtruction.

"Pompey was well adviſed for a while, when he gave Cæſar ground; but when, by the importunity of his captains, he adventured to fight at Pharſalia, he loſt the battell, loſt the freedom of Rome, and loſt his own life.

"Ferdinand, in the conqueſt of Naples, would needs fight a battell with the French, to his confuſion, though it was told him by a man of ſound judgement, that thoſe councels which promiſe ſurely in all things, are honourable enough.

"TheConſtable of France made fruſtrate the mighty preparation of Charles the fifth, when he invaded Provence, by waſting the countrie, and forbearing to fight; ſo did the Duke of Alva wearie the French in Naples, and diſolve the boiſterous army of the Prince of Orange, in the Low Countries.

"TheLeigers, contrary to the advice of their ge erall, would needs fight a battell with the Bourgonians, invading their country, and could not be perſuaded to linger the time, and ſtay their advantages; but they loſt eight-and-twenty thouſand upon the place. Philip of Valois ſet upon King Edward at Creſſie; and King John, when the Engliſh were well-near tired out, and would in ſhort time by an orderly purſuit have been waſted to nothing, conſtrained the Black Prince, with great fury, near Poitiers, to join battell with him; but all men know what lamentable ſucceſſes theſe two French kings found. Charles the fifth, of France, made another kind of Fabian-warfare; and though the Engliſh burnt and waſted many places, yet this king held his reſolution to forbear blowes, and follow his advice, which told him, that the Engliſh could never get his inheritance by ſmoak; and it is reported by Belloy and Herrault, that King Edward was wont to ſay of this Charles, that he wan from him the dutchy of Guyen without ever putting on his armour.

"The courſe which Memnon had propounded, muſt, in all appearance of reaſon, have brought the Macedonian to a great perplexity, and made him ſtand ſtill a while at the Streights of Cilicia, doubting whether it were more ſhameful to return or dangerous to proceed. For, had Cappadocia and Paphlagonia been waſted while Alexander was far off; and the Streights of Cilicia been defended by Arſenes, governour of that province, with the beſt of his forces; hunger would not have ſuffered the enemy to ſtay the triall of all means that might be thought upon, of forcing that paſſage; or, if the place could not have been maintained, yet might Cilicia, at better leiſure, have been ſo thoroughly ſpoiled that the heart of his army ſhould have been broken, by ſeeking out miſeries by painful travell."*

It is needleſs to obſerve that this reaſoning of our military hiſtorian and philoſopher does not extend to the reſiſtance to be made by our navy, gun-boats, and batteries on the ſea-ſhore, but to the mode of conducting a defenſive war, in caſe that the enemy ſhould, after all, notwithſtanding our vaſt ſuperiority at ſea, be able to effect a landing.

As the great Raleigh ſhews us how to conduct our military operations at the preſent criſis, ſo he alſo encourages us in the moſt perſuaſive manner to meet the French in arms, boldly, and with the moſt confident aſſurance of ſucceſs. He obſerves, that neither Rome nor all the world beſides, had ever ſo brave and ſkilfull a commander as Julius Cæſar, and that no Roman army was comparable to that which ſerved under the ſame Cæſar, that the country of the barbarous and ignorant Gauls, when invaded by Cæſar, was rent into ſundry lordſhips; and that the Gauls were conquered ſince by a people braver than themſelves, the Franks. He compares the moſt ſplendid archievements of the Romans in France, with the things performed in the ſame country by our common Engliſh ſoldiers, under our HENRYS and EDWARDS, levied in haſte from following the cart, or ſitting on the ſhop-ſtall; and concludes, on the whole, "That the military vertue of the Engliſh prevailing againſt all manner of difficulties, ought to be preferred before that of the Romans, which was aſſiſted with all the advantages that could be deſired.—Why did not the Romans attempt the conqueſt of Gaule before the time of Cæſar?—Surely, the words of Tully were

* Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, book iv. chap. 2. ſec. 3.

true; that with other nations the Romans fought for dominion, with the Gauls for preservation of their own safety.

"Therefore, they attempted not the conquest of Gaule, until they were lords of all other countries, to them known. We, on the other side, held only the one half of our own island; the other half being inhabited by a nation, unless, perhaps, in wealth and numbers of men somewhat inferior, every way equal to ourselves; a nation antiently and strongly allied to our enemies, the French, and in that regard an enemy to us. So that our danger lay both before and behind us; and the greater danger at our backs; where commonly we felt, always we feared, a stronger invasion by land, than we could make upon France, transporting our forces over sea.

"It is usual with men, that have pleased themselves in admiring the matters which they find in antient history, to hold it a great injury done to their judgement, if any take upon them, by way of comparison, to extol the things of later ages. But I am well perswaded, that, as the divided virtue of this our island, hath given more noble proofe of itself, than under so worthy a leader, that Roman army could do, which afterwards could win Rome, and all her empire, making Cæsar a monarch; so, hereafter, by God's blessing, who hath converted our greatest hindrance into our greatest help, the enemy that shall dare to try our forces will find cause to wish, he had rather encountered as great a puissance as was that of the Roman empire."*

The opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh coincides with that of the great John Duke of Marlborough, declared on the occasion of a threatened invasion, in 1719. In the privy council, one proposed this route for the troops in or near London, and one another. Every eye was turned to the Duke of Marlborough; for the Duke, though now wholly neglected, thought it decorous sometimes to attend at the Cock-pit, as well as at his Majesty's levies. Being called on by the president of the council to favour them with his opinion,† the Duke, rising up, said, that "tho' he did not intend to trouble the council with any observations of his, yet, since his opinion was asked, he would give it. The preparations, he said, for an invasion of such a country as England, were not the work of a day, nor a month, nor a few months. That it was scarcely credible that the news of a descent should come first from Haverfordwest.* It was right, however, to be provided against the worst. With regard to the different routes and posts that had been proposed for the troops, it was his opinion, that what force we could command should not be divided, but collected and concentrated. It was impossible to know, for certain, at what place the enemy might intend to land, or whether, as was probable, he might not, for the sake of division and distraction, intend to land in several places. But this was certain, that if the invasion had for its object any thing beyond a mere predatory incursion, he must direct his march to the capital.

"Let our main force then," said the Duke, "be drawn and kept together, at some convenient place between the southern coast and London. If the enemy should land in one body, the force we should oppose to him would be undivided of course. But if he should land at different points, still our main force should remain undivided. In either case it would be sufficient to avoid a general engagement, the issue of which might be uncertain, and by means of detachments to harrass the enemy in his march, on his flanks, and in his rear, to cut off his stragglers, foragers, and outposts, to intercept his convoys, to break up the roads, and drive the country. In a very few days he must be reduced by the loss of men and by famine to lay down his arms."

That this was the opinion of the great Duke of Marlborough, was declared by the Earl of Bath, who had been, in 1719, secretary at war, in the House of Peers 1757, when both Houses of Parliament, as well as the rest of the nation, were under the deepest alarm at a threatened invasion of this country, in flat-bottomed boats, a contrivance of the celebrated Count Lally's.

* Raleigh's History of the World, Book. v. chap. 1. sec. 1.

† It was only after being asked, that the Roman senators delivered their opinions. "At C. J. Cæsar rogatus a Consule Sententiam," SALLUST.—No pressing on attention, as in our House of Commons.

* At a country-meeting, at Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, a number of Welsh gentlemen, in their hearts attached to the Stuarts, put white cockades in their hats, drank the Pretender's health, and huzzaed "The Duke of Berwick for ever!" This mad frolic, heightened by the usual exaggerations of some, was said to be combined with a descent by the French, effected, or on the very point of being so. An express with an account of all this was sent by the friends of government in Wales, to Lord Sunderland, then Secretary of State.

What

What is obſerved in the above quotation from Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, concerning the folly of reſting the main defence of a country on attempts to obſtruct the paſſage of mountains and rivers, is equally applicable to the ſyſtem of taking ſhelter behind circumvallations. Theſe being carried, as they uſually are, the ſpirits of the beſieged are broken, and the invaders, to borrow a phraſe from Raleigh, "with a conquering air" pour in at the breach like a torrent.* To raiſe redoubts and caſt up entrenchments at proper places, may be expedient for obſtructing or retarding the progreſs of an enemy, and render it difficult for him to penetrate into the country; but not to extend a regular chain of fortifications around our coaſt from Yarmouth Roads to the South Foreland, or a complete circumvallation around London and Southwark; lines which would require the whole population of the country to occupy them. I rather depend, with General Tarleton, "on the well-known ſpirit and valour of Engliſhmen, on the exertions of the people, and on the great ſuperiority which we ſhould derive from our cavalry againſt the invaders—on that kind of force which leads and points the attack, and not one entrenched behind lines; a force called in military phraſeology a manœuvring army." The ſame doctrine was ably ſupported in the Houſe of Commons, by Sir William Erſkine, who juſtly obſerved that "field-works without an adequate number of men to ſupport them would be of little avail; and that to man them properly would be to detach the army, and render it unable to prevent a deſcent, or the progreſs of an invading army. To theſe conſiderations in favour of the Fabian mode of warfare, in our circumſtances, I might add that of the unforſeen accidents on which the event of great and pitched battles turns, and how much it is in the power of a conſummate general to improve theſe into victory. When the diſproportion between contending armies, in point of numbers or equipment, is not exceſſive, nay even, where it is exceſſive on one ſide, if the ſmaller army amount to 50 or 60,000 men, the greateſt that can be wielded as one engine, the deciſion of the conflict depends not on phyſical force, but the energy of one controlling mind. Before, therefore, an invaded nation give up all the advantages which they undoubtedly have over the enemy, in the poſſeſſion of the country, they muſt be aſſured, beyond all doubt, that their general, in experience, military ſkill, reſources in himſelf, and an impoſing influence on the minds of the ſoldiers, is ſuperior to the general that leads on the enemy. He muſt poſſeſs a genius more fertile in expedients, and more intuitive diſcernment, to make a proper and prompt choice on all occaſions. He ſhould know better how to chuſe his poſitions, how to take advantage of that favourable moment which happens in all battles, and which, as it is neglected or improved, leads to defeat or victory. In all theſe reſpects he ſhould be decidedly ſuperior to the invader; for, if he is only equal, the enemy is complimented with a prompt deciſion, and an equal chance of ſucceſs, which is the very thing he muſt wiſh for.

FABIUS.

October 5, 1803.

* The controverſy about the fortification and the field ſyſtem was carried on with great ability as well as keenneſs, not to ſay animoſity, both in parliament and publications of the preſs in 1785, when the Duke of Richmond, then Maſter General of the Ordnance, propoſed to fortify the whole iſland of Great Britain. A bill for the ſame purpoſe introduced through his Grace's influence into the Houſe of Commons, in 1787, was rejected, by the caſting voice of Mr. Cornwall, the Speaker. Among the various publications which tended to open the eyes of the nation to the pernicious effects of that meaſure, financial and political, as well as military, one written by Lieut. J. Glenie of the ingineers, and again publiſhed by Wilkie, was particularly diſtinguiſhed for the comprehenſiveneſs of its views, and the clearneſs of its demonſtrations. The value of this pamphlet, which was in every hand, to the nation was incalculable. To Mr. Glenie himſelf, the conſequence was, that he judged it expedient to quit the ſervice.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* TAUNTON, *in the* COUNTY *of* SOMERSET.

TANTUN, Tawnton, Thonton, or, in the modern ſtyle, Taunton, derives its name from the river Thone, or Tone; which becomes navigable at this place, afterwards unites itſelf with the Parret; and in conjunction with that river and the Brent, forms a bay that empties itſelf into the Briſtol Channel. The town ſtands on the great road, from the Land's-end in Cornwall, to the north of England, lying 33 miles north-eaſt of Exeter, and 11 ſouth of Bridgwater. The ſituation rendering it the thoroughfare from Briſtol and Bath to Exeter and Plymouth, it is enlivened with a continual ſucceſſion of travellers, paſſing through it on pleaſure or buſineſs. Its diſtance from

from London is 148 miles weſt by ſouth, lon. 3° 15′, weſt, and lat. 51° 6′, north.

It has ever been a principal town in the county of Somerſet. Before the modern improvements were introduced, it was deemed well-built; its ſtreets are ſpacious, and as it ſpreads over a conſiderable extent of ground, the houſes, even in the middle of it, are generally furniſhed with good outlets and gardens, that contribute much to the pleaſantneſs and ſalubrity of the town, as well as to the convenience of the inhabitants. It is a mile long from the eaſt to the weſt, and its ſtreets have a gradual deſcent to the river. It ſtands in a fertile and extenſive plain, and is called by Cambden, one of the *eyes* of the county. The country all around it is beautified with green meadows; abounds in delightful orchards and gardens, is enriched with woods and peopled with numerous villagers; ſo as to exhibit, to the eye of the ſpectator at a diſtance from it, a charming ſcene. The county itſelf, though in the winter moiſt and marſhy, is ſuppoſed by ſome to derive its name from the ſummer-like temperature of the air. The part of it, in which Taunton is ſituated, has, if not an excluſive yet, a peculiar claim to the excellent qualities which are aſcribed to the whole. On account of its fertility the peaſantry uſed to boaſt, that it was ſo fruitful with the *ſun* and *ſoil*, as to need no manuring. This country is called by the inhabitants Taunton-Dean* ; i. e. Vale of Taunton; and from their high conceit of its pre-eminence above other countries, has ariſen a boaſtful proverb, "Where ſhould I be born elſe but in Taunton-Dean?"—as if it were a diſparagement to be born in any other place; and none in England, nay in the whole world, were to be compared to it. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it was not unknown to the Romans; as Roman coins and divers other antiquities have been diſcovered, in digging up the foundations of old houſes. It was a place of great note in the times of the Saxons. Ina, one of the Weſt Saxon kings, as early as the year 700, built a caſtle here for his reſidence, and is ſaid to have held here the firſt great council of his kingdom. This caſtle was deſtroyed by his queen, Ethelburga; a new one was built by one of the biſhops of Winchester, about the time of the Conqueſt, and afterwards conſiderably improved, as well as repaired, by other biſhops. The manor of Taunton-Dean was, in an early period, connected with the ſee of Winchester; but it is uncertain by whoſe munificence this aſſignment was made; whether by Fritheſwitha, the wife of Ethelard, ſucceſſor to Ina; or by Emma, the wife of Ethelred II. The town was not only the ſeat of the Biſhop of Winchester's reſidence, and a great ſource of his wealth, but alſo a mart and place of trade: for then there were in it 64 burgeſſes. The mode of ſucceſſion in this manor is ſingular; for eſtates deſcend to a man's widow, and a younger ſon inherits before the elder. On every ſale or mortgage, an eſtate is ſurrendered into the hands of the lord, by the delivery of the pen; which ſurrender is lodged in the exchequer, or the room where all the titles of the manor are depoſited, and may at any time be examined. The manor of Taunton, which originally included the town and borough, is now diſtinct from it. When this ſeparation took place, is a matter of doubt. The town, for the moſt part, now ſtands on fee ſimple lands, ſubject to chief rents, called biſhop's rents.

Among the religious foundations, by which this town was, in former ages, diſtinguiſhed, was a priory, or nunnery of Black Canons, ſituated on the north ſide of the town, without the Eaſt Gate, built and endowed by William Giffard, Biſhop of Wincheſter in 1127, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, which was much improved and increaſed by his ſucceſſor, Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen; and had alſo, in after times, many other conſiderable benefactors. The annual value of the lands, at the time of its ſuppreſſion, was, according to Dugdale, 286l. 8s. 10d. There were alſo four chapels, one of which was the church of St. Mary Magdalen, then dependent on the mother church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There were alſo a leper-houſe, and a houſe of White or Carmelite Friars. There were likewiſe ſix chantries, and a fraternity of the Holy Croſs. In 1535, Taunton was appointed to be the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop. The firſt appointment of an Archdeacon of Taunton was in 1106, the 7th of Henry I. His juriſdiction extends to the twenty pariſhes in Taunton, excluſively of the thirty pariſhes, that conſtitute the hundred of Taunton-Dean.

Few towns are laid out in a ſuperior mode for convenience or air, moſt of the ſtreets being wide and the arrangement leaving room, in general, for extenſive outlets and gardens. The principal ſtreets run from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth.

* From the Saxon word DEN, which means both a valley and woody place.

ſouth. From North-ſtreet you paſs over a bridge of ſix arches, erected over the river Tone, and kept in repair by the county, to North town, or Norton, an adjoining town or rather hamlet, formerly populous, but now greatly reduced in the number of houſes and inhabitants. Another bridge, at the extremity of High-ſtreet, leads to South-town, vulgarly called Shuttern, which is included in the borough, and was alſo once much more populous than it is at preſent. Among the firſt objects which accoſt the eye of the traveller are the public buildings of the town; which, according to the purpoſes to which they are devoted, may be claſſed into thoſe raiſed for religion, civil government, charity and pleaſure.

The ſtructures conſecrated to religion are two pariſh-churches and five Diſſenting meetings or chapels. Of the pariſh-churches the largeſt and moſt magnificent one, is that of St. Mary Magdalen, ſituated near the center of the town. It is alſo called Mardelin, and Maudlin. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 20l. 3s. 4d. The original appointment of it took place in 1308, under Walter Haſelſhaw, then Biſhop of Bath and Wells; when probably the original part of the edifice was raiſed. For the two outer aiſles, as appears from the date on the porch, were built, or, perhaps, one of them only, in 1508. This church is a ſpacious, beautiful, gothic ſtructure, with a fine, lofty, ſtrong tower, of excellent workmanſhip, having four ſtately pinnacles, 32 feet high, which makes the whole height 153 feet. This tower has thirteen handſome windows, with a variety of curious prominent ornaments, that give the whole an air of magnificence, united to a delicate elegance, not to be equalled in the county, nor perhaps, in the kingdom. The cherubs, lions, ſphinxes, and other enrichments are much defaced; and the figures that filled the niches, round the tower, reported to have repreſented ſome of the primitive ſaints, with their *cul de fours*, are wholly deſtroyed; probably at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. or in the civil wars of England, during the reign of Charles I. From the top of the tower is a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect of the rich vale of Taunton Dean, of gentlemen's ſeats, of the windings of the river, and of the country, ſurrounded by the diſtant hills. This tower was, moſt probably, erected by Henry VII. who rebuilt many churches in Somerſetſhire, in the ſtyle of the florid gothic. It is furniſhed with a muſical ring of ſix bells of great weight, and chimes that play "Britons ſtrike home," every three hours. The inſide of the church meaſures 98 feet by 86 feet in the wideſt part, and from the termination of that part to the altar 50 feet in length, contracting firſt into 56, and then into 17 feet in breadth. The porch of the belfry, which forms the great entrance, is ſeparated by a wainſcot ſcreen of elegant fret-work, in wood and iron, between the doors, and at the ends of which ariſe, on the inſide, neat Corinthian pilaſters. The whole ſtructure makes a grand appearance. Its curious roof is ſupported by 24 pillars, in four rows, dividing it into five aiſles and a chancel. The body, or middle aiſle, with the chancel and two adjoing aiſles, appears to have been firſt erected; for the two outſide aiſles are in a different ſtyle of building; and the dates on ſeveral monumental ſtones, in the middle part, are much prior to the forementioned date, 1508, on the porch. In the center ſtand the deſk and the pulpit, beautifully enriched with carved work; the manner in which the canopy is ſupported has a pleaſing effect. In the middle aiſle, on the pillars between the upper windows, are twelve niches, ſix on a ſide, richly ornamented; and underneath, in one of the pillars, is a niche of larger dimenſions. The former are ſuppoſed to have been occupied with images repreſenting the apoſtles, and the latter with that of the patron. There are 44 large windows to this church; on ſome of which are the remains of ancient painting on glaſs. It is adorned with a noble organ, built by ſubſcription in 1710; is neatly pewed, and the galleries are conſtructed to hold a great number of people. The other church, dedicated to St. James, though every way inferior to St. Mary Magdalen, is nevertheleſs a ſtrong, plain, ancient building, with a good ring of five bells; and is well pewed. Near the top of the tower, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the river and country, are two niches filled with images, which have been called Adam and Eve; though ſome ſuppoſe that they repreſent St. John and St. James; or perhaps St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the priory, founded long before this church was built, was dedicated. It is conceived, that it was erected ſome time in the thirteenth century.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* UTILITY *of* CLASSIFICATION *on* ENGRAVED STONES.

THE numerous monuments in all kinds which have been preſerved and tranſmitted to us from antiquity, prove ſufficiently what uſe the ancient artiſts knew how to draw from the hiſtory of the war of Troy, ſung by Homer, and by ſo many other poets. The rape of the Palladium is one of the events which has been repreſented the moſt frequently; and in a manner the moſt uniform, in almoſt all the different monuments. In the Catalogue of Taſſie, appears a liſt of ſeventy-eight antique engraved ſtones which repreſent this ſubject: but this liſt is not intirely complete. This family of engraved ſtones is not a little remarkable, whether we have regard to the beauty of the ſtones, which the ancient artiſts ſelected, to repreſent this ſubject, or whether we juſtly eſtimate that ſort of emulation which appears to have predominated in the ancient artiſts, who devoted themſelves to this ſubject, and which furniſhes an opportunity of making intereſting obſervations on the more or leſs, either of originality, or of the genius of imitation, by which thoſe artiſts were animated.

An antique bronze found in the Marche of Brandenburg, and the ſubject of which relates to the rape of the Palladium, has operated as an inducement to M. CONRAD LEVEZOW, Public Profeſſor in the Royal Gymnaſium of Frederic William, at Berlin, to collect and arrange ſome facts and obſervations, the reſults of which are conſigned to the preſs in an excellent diſſertation lately publiſhed by him, on this point of archeology.

Before he runs round the glyptic cycle of the rape of the Palladium, M. Levezow gives a ſuccinct hiſtory of it, from the ancient authors who have treated of the ſame. He afterwards arranges the engraved ſtones in five claſſes, conformably to the action which they repreſent.

The firſt claſs exhibits Diomed in the interior of the temple, but before he has ſeized the Palladium. M. Levezow ranks five ſtones under this claſs; he has cauſed figures to be taken of two of them; namely, a ſardonyx of the Muſeum of Medicis, at Florence (GORI, *Mus. Flor. II. LXXIV.* 2.) and a cornelian which belonged to Mark Antonio Sabbatini, a figure of which appears in Maffei, (Gemm. Ant. fig. II. 79) and in Montfaucon (I. pl. 67. No. 12.) &c.

The ſecond claſs exhibits Diomed at the inſtant when he is carrying off the Palladium. It contains ſix ſtones noticed by M. Levezow; he has cauſed figures to be taken of them in paſte from the cabinet Stoch. (No. 308.)

The third claſs comprehends the ſtones wherein Diomed, having ſeized the palladium, is yet in the interior of the temple. This claſs is the moſt important, as well in regard to their great number, as in reſpect to the art. M. Levezow here eſtabliſhes two diviſions:—1. Diomed alone; and 2. Diomed accompanied by Ulyſſes. To the firſt diviſion belongs, among others, the beautiful cornelian engraved by Dioſcourides, which has given birth to ſo many different explications, and which was formerly in the cabinet of the kings of France. Louis XIV. gave it to his daughter, the Princeſs de Conti, who transferred it, in the ſequel, to her phyſician Dodart, from whom it paſſed into the hands of his ſon-in-law, Homberg, and afterwards into thoſe of the jeweller Houbert, who parted with it to M. Sevin, counſellor in the parliament of Paris, from whom it paſſed, finally, into the collection of the Duke of Devonſhire. On this ſubject, M. Levezow enters into the diſcuſſions neceſſary to eſtabliſh the true explication of this ſtone, and to ſhew whence ariſe thoſe errors which ſome authors have run into, in the explication of it. To this firſt diviſion belongs alſo the ſardonyx with the name ΠΟΛΥΚΛΕΤΟΥ, a figure of which is given by Stoſch (pl. 54) and which M. Levezow thinks ſhould not be attributed to Polycleites of Sicyon, but to another Polycleites, an engraver, who lived in the time of Auguſtus. Among other arguments which he adduces in favour of his opinion, in a digreſſion which he makes on this ſubject, he obſerves that the Greek characters of the name are preciſely ſuch as were uſed in the age of Auguſtus, and which differ conſiderably from thoſe which the ſculptor Polycleites would have employed, had he been deſirous to ſet his name on one of his own works. He further obſerves that the reſemblance of the name is, by no means, a reaſon to induce us to ſuppoſe the identity of the two artiſts; becauſe Pauſanias (VI. 6.) makes mention of a Polycleites of Argos; and becauſe Winckelmann, in the Preliminary Diſcourſe to his Hiſtory of the Art, takes notice of a moſaic found at Pompeii, on which is read ΑΙΟCΚΟΥΡΙΔΗC CAMIOC ΕΠΟΙΗCΕ.

The fourth claſs exhibits Diomed at the inſtant

inſtant of departing from the temple, with the Palladium, which he is carrying off; and the fifth ſhews Diomed and Ulyſſes proceeding on their route to the camp.

The great number of engraved ſtones that have been found relative to the rape of the Palladium, induces the author to ſuppoſe, that theſe ſtones ſerved in ſome meaſure for an *amulet*, preſervative, or charm; that a certain protecting virtue was attributed to them; that they participated of the ancient Palladium; and that we muſt aſcribe it to this opinion, that ſo great a number of cities of antiquity pretended to poſſeſs the ſame. The great number of theſe engraved ſtones renders it alſo very probable, that there exiſted in antiquity ſome celebrated public monument, ſome painting or bas-relief, which ſerved as a prototype to all theſe works of the glyptic art.

We cannot, ſays a late French Literary and Critical Journaliſts, paying the tribute of eulogium which is ſo juſtly due to M. Viweg, for the beautiful typographical execution of this work. This ſkilful and judicious typographer has, ſays he, already given ample proofs of his zeal for the progreſs of his art, by ſucceſsfully rivalling the productions of M. Göſchen, at Leipſig, as alſo the typographers of France, of Italy, and of England, who have long merited and enjoyed the reputation of excelling in their art. K.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late* GENERAL KLEBER, *from his early* LIFE *to his* ASSASSINATION *in* EGYPT.

(*Concluded from page* 242.)

AT the beginning of the third year of the Republic, he was entruſted with the ſiege of Maeſtricht, which place ſurrendered ten days after the opening of the trenches. The manner in which he conducted the ſiege, the bravery and talent which he diſplayed, contributed highly to his honour. This important conqueſt opened the gates of Holland, of which country Pichegru gained complete poſſeſſion two months afterwards.

The Committee of General Safety, who began now to be ſenſible of his value, ſent him from the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe to that of the Rhine, that he might undertake the blockade of Mentz. He accepted this new commiſſion without the ſmalleſt expectation of being ſucceſsful, from the ſcarcity of means that were placed at his diſpoſal. He began the blockade in the moſt rigorous part of the winter, which carried off more of his men than did the cannon of the enemy. If the latter had been fully aware of his weakneſs, nothing would have been eaſier than for them to deſtroy him. He acquainted the Committee of General Safety with his wretched condition, and gave them a detailed memorial of the circumſtances which not only rendered it impoſſible for him to accompliſh his object, but even expoſed him to the greateſt dangers. In this memorial he gave an unreſerved account of the neceſſaries he wanted, if, indeed, they had really formed the project of gaining poſſeſſion of Mentz.—But ſeeing, that, notwithſtanding all remonſtrances, he was left in this deſtitute condition, and that the army entruſted to his command was without proviſions or forage, and with ſeveral months' pay in arrear, he requeſted leave of abſence, under pretence of going to Straſburg for the reſtoration of his health. This was granted; and, in quitting the army, he left the command of it in the hands of General Charles.

He remained nearly a month at Straſburg, whence he ſolicited the Committee to recal him to the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, which was accordingly done. Scarcely had he joined this army, when his career of victory recommenced. Being charged with the command of the left wing, he ſignalized himſelf by the moſt brilliant ſucceſſes. After the paſſage of the Rhine, which took place on the 13th Fructidor, he co-operated in the defeat of the enemy, and in the taking of Duſſeldorf.

The following year he beat the enemy in their intrenchments at Siez, and a ſecond time at Alterchirchen, where he had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He kept up his high character at the battle of Butzbach; and the taking of Frankfort, which put a numerous artillery into the hands of the French, very juſtly procured him the reputation of one of the moſt gallant and experienced officers in the army.

The command of the army being left to him by General Jourdan, who was compelled by indiſpoſition to abſent himſelf for a while, he came up with the enemy at Forcheim, beat them back to the Reidnitz, and took ſixty pieces of cannon from them. Shortly after, however, the French army was obliged to retreat. The Directory made this circumſtance a pretext for mortifying the Generals, the greater part of whom were not very patient under the affront. Of this number was Kleber: he looked upon the majority of the members of the Directory with ſovereign contempt; and from his well-known frankneſs, it may readily be ſuppoſed that he gave himſelf no trouble to conceal it.—Thoſe Generals who had diſplayed the greateſt talent and capacity, were preciſely the men againſt whom the Directory delighted to exerciſe thoſe petty acts of authority which generally evince a frivoulneſs of diſpoſition and unfitneſs to govern. Kleber, who did not think it neceſſary to keep terms with them, fatigued, beſides, with their paltry vexations, gave in his reſignation, which was accepted without heſitation; they ſuffered him, however, to retain his pay as General of diviſion.

He availed himſelf of this interval of leiſure to undertake ſeveral journies. He went to Paris, and preſented himſelf to the Miniſter of War, who received him with diſtinguiſhed marks of attention, and perſuaded him to pay a viſit to ſome of the Directory. In ſpite of the firm reſolution he had taken not to appear before any of them, he was prevailed on, by the ſolicitations of the Miniſter, to wait upon Barras. On his introduction to this Director, he found him engaged at piquet: he was playing at the moment when the Miniſter and himſelf entered: he firſt noticed them by a ſlight inclination of the head, and, when the game was over, he aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to Kleber, inquired if he was acquainted with ſuch and ſuch Generals. After ſome other queſtions, perceiving that his turn to play was again come, he quitted him. The Miniſter and Kleber now withdrew; and as ſoon as they were on the outſide of the Luxembourg, the latter exclaimed, "Is this the manner in which he receives a man who flatters himſelf that he has meritoriouſly diſcharged his duty on important occaſions!" "What reaſon have you to complain? (replied the Miniſter,) You have been well received; he has ſpoken to you." From this time forward Kleber could never prevail on himſelf to appear before any of the Directors; and he continued to expreſs his ſentiments of them with all the frankneſs of a ſoldier incapable of throwing a gloſs over the truth.

He returned to Straſburg, and thence took a journey into the department of the Upper Rhine, where ſome hopes were held out that he might be elected to the Legiſlative Aſſembly. This, however, did not take place; and his failure was attributed to a falſe accuſation, that at the commencement of the Revolution he had been a partizan of many overſtrained ſyſtems, and to his connexion with ſome perſons at Straſburg who were known to be Terroriſts. He therefore left the department of the Rhine, and returned to Paris, where he determined to live in retirement. He purchaſed a country houſe in the environs, and employed himſelf in drawing up memorials of his different campaigns.

In the midſt of this occupation came the 18th of Fructidor. The reſult of this day, which finiſhed with the proſcription of many of the pureſt patriots in France, is ſufficiently known. Kleber was a man of too much merit, and of a character too decided, to eſcape the notice of the authors of this proſcription: his name was down in the fatal liſt; but from ſome remains of ſhame, or perhaps from remorſe, it was afterwards eraſed. An attempt to arreſt him would probably have been attended with danger, as he was prepared againſt all accidents, and well diſpoſed to ſell his perſon dearly in caſe of an attack. He would never have fallen alive into the hands of theſe proſelytes of tyranny, but his death would have been preceded by the deſtruction of many of thoſe who might dare to approach him.

General Hoche was in the ſecret of the 18th of Fructidor; he inſiſted even, that Kleber ſhould be included in the meditated proſcription, and he was ſtrangely ſurprized to learn that he had been ſpared.—He wrote immediately to the Directory, with the bittereſt complaints of their neglect, and expreſſed himſelf in regard to Kleber in the following terms:—"You have done nothing, Citizens Directors, abſolutely nothing, ſince you ſuffer the moſt dangerous man in the Republic to remain in France—that viper, who has ſeduced half the officers in the army.—You will readily ſuppoſe that I mean Kleber."

After ſuch a letter, and a denunciation ſo formal, from a man of ſo much influence as Hoche, it will be a matter of ſurprize

prive to many how Kleber was ſuffered to eſcape. Time only can enable them to penetrate the myſtery which covered the proceedings of the time.

Bonaparte, having now made a conqueſt of all Italy—having compelled the Auſtrians, by his increaſing victories, to acknowlege themſelves conquered—and dictated conditions of peace at Campo Formio, came to Paris, where he meditated in ſilence on that famous expedition which has carried the French name to the very deſarts of Arabia. He endeavoured to gather round him thoſe perſons who were moſt likely to render his projects ſucceſsful: Kleber was not forgotten: he was ſo much the more gratified at the choice, as he was called from a ſtate of neglect, to partake the dangers and glory of a General whom he ſincerely admired.

Kleber made haſty preparations for his departure. On the 30th day of Floreal, in the 6th year of the Republic, he embarked in the fleet which was deſtined for the conqueſt of Egypt; on the 12th of Meſſidor the army was before Alexandria. General Kleber commanded the centre column in the attack on this city, in which he was wounded by a muſket-ball in the head, while mounting the walls with his uſual gallantry and intrepidity.

Bonaparte, afterwards directing his march towards Cairo, left the command of Alexandria to General Kleber; but in a ſhort ſpace of time he joined the army, which was in purſuit of the Mamelukes and Turks. He next received orders to embark with his diviſion at Damietta, and make the beſt of his way by the lake of Menzaleeh, of which the French were now maſters, to Tineh, and thence to Cathieh, ſo as to arrive by the 16th of Pluvioſe. Having reached the fortreſs of El Ariſch, it was blockaded by the troops of his diviſion.

After the ſurrender of this fortreſs, General Kleber ſet out, at the head of his diviſion, from El Ariſch to Kan-Younes, the firſt village that appears in Paleſtine after quitting the deſart. His guides, however, loſt their way in their progreſs through the deſart; but having ſtopt ſome Arabs whom he met with, he obliged them to conduct him to the right road, from which they were a day's march diſtant. His diviſion arrived at Kan-Younes in the morning of the 6th of Ventoſe, after a painful journey of forty-eight hours, without having been able to procure themſelves a drop of water.

Bonaparte, after poſſeſſing himſelf of Gaza, marched towards Jaffa. On the 13th, Kleber arrived with his advanced-guard. At his approach the enemy withdrew into the interior of the place, and began to cannonade his *eclaireurs*.

The cavalry and the diviſion of Kleber were ordered to cover the ſiege of Jaffa, by means of a poſition on the river Hoya, ſituated at about two leagues diſtance from Acre. The works and town of Jaffa were taken by aſſault.

His troops now encamped themſelves at Miſky, in front of the poſition which they had occupied for the purpoſe of covering the ſiege. On the 25th, the whole army marched towards Zeta. The Pacha Abdallah had poſted himſelf, with two thouſand horſe, on the heights of Konoum, having on his left a body of ten thouſand Turks, who were in poſſeſſion of the mountain. The diviſions of Kleber and Bon formed themſelves into a ſquare, and marched towards the enemy's cavalry; but the latter declined an action.

Bonaparte ſoon after laid ſiege to Acre. The enemy had aſſembled all their forces for the defence of this city. General Junot, who was encamped at Nazareth for the purpoſe of watching the enemy, marched towards Loubi, where a great body of men was forming. Being under the neceſſity of engaging in a plain, he was attacked by three thouſand horſe; he nevertheleſs cut his way through them, and gained, one after another, the eminences as far as Nazareth.

Bonaparte, at the news of the battle of Loubi, ordered General Kleber to ſet out from Acre with the remainder of the advanced-guard, and join General Junot at Nazareth. Kleber paſſed the night under arms at Bedaonia, and on the next day marched to Nazareth, in order to procure proviſions. Being informed, however, that the enemy had not quitted their poſition at Loubi, he determined to march againſt them, and attack them on the morrow. Scarcely had he reached the eminence of Sed-jarra, at a quarter of a leagues, diſtance from Loubi, when the enemy deſcended from the heights, and filed off in the plain. Kleber, ſurrounded by four thouſand horſe and ſix hundred foot, who were making immediate preparations to charge him, anticipated their intentions, and at the ſame moment attacked the cavalry and the camp at Sed-jarra, which was carried by ſtorm. The enemy now abandoned the field of battle, and retreated in diſorder towards the Jordan, whither Kleber would have purſued them, had not his diviſion been in want of cartridges.

After this affair at Sed jarra, the enemy withdrew towards Tabarie, the bridge of Gezel and Baizard. This latter point was the rendezvous for a general muſter of their ſoldiers, who, three days after, marched to the plains of Faouli, where they operated a junction with the Samaritans. This army conſiſted of eighteen thouſand men; when Kleber immediately marched to attack them. Bonaparte, ſeeing the neceſſity of coming to a general and deciſive action, in order to diſperſe an army ſo numerous, and ſo capable of haraſſing him inceſſantly, even in his very camp, determined that they ſhould be attacked on all points, and compelled to repaſs the Jordan.

On the 25th of Germinal, Kleber ſent notice to General Bonaparte of his intention to turn the enemy in their poſition at Faouli and Tabarie, to fall upon them by ſurprize, and attack their camp during the night. On the 27th he was already engaged with the enemy, whoſe forces now amounted to twenty-five thouſand men, in the midſt of whom were himſelf and two thouſand French. Several times did they charge him with the greateſt impetuoſity, but were as often repulſed by the muſketry and grape-ſhot of his diviſion, which fought with equal bravery and coolneſs. Bonaparte now arriving within half a league of General Kleber, whom he ſaw warmly engaged, ordered ſome columns from the right and left wings to attack the enemy in flank and rear. At the moment when theſe columns ſet out on their march, Bonaparte ordered a twelve-pounder to be fired. At this ſignal, which had been preconcerted, Kleber, aſſured of the arrival of Bonaparte, no longer acted on the defenſive; he attacked and carried the village of Faouli, put all that came in his way to the ſword, and continued his march againſt the enemy's cavalry, which was likewiſe charged by another column. Diſorder now began to ſpread amongſt the enemy, who ſeeing themſelves cut off from their camp, ſeparated from their magazines, and ſurrounded on all ſides, ſought refuge behind Mount Tabor.

This was one of the moſt complete battles of the whole campaign. The enemy loſt conſiderably in men, horſes, and ſtores. General Kleber diſtinguiſhed himſelf highly by his bravery and talents.

Bonaparte having been compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Acre, Kleber returned with his diviſion to Cairo, and ſome time after went upon the expedition againſt Aboukir, where he ſignalized himſelf on various occaſions. Bonaparte now quitting Egypt on his return to France, appointed Kleber General in Chief. The ſituation of the French army was by no means advantageous. Bonaparte himſelf had already entered upon a negotiation with the Grand Vizir, and Kleber continued it. Although he placed little reliance on the ſucceſs of this meaſure, he hoped, nevertheleſs, that it might ſerve to delay the march and preparations of the Grand Vizir, till he could receive a reinforcement of men and arms from the Directory, or, at all events, proper orders as to the line of conduct he was to follow in his preſent difficulties. This hope was grounded on the knowledge of the junction which had taken place between the French and Spaniſh fleets at Toulon, and that they only waited for a favourable wind to leave the port.

In the mean time the Grand Vizir was advancing from Damaſcus, and on the other ſide a fleet appeared off Damietta. Four thouſand Janizaries were diſembarked, who were attacked and beaten in leſs than half an hour. The ſlaughter was dreadful, and the number of priſoners amounted to eight hundred.

This event did not render the negotiation leſs difficult. The Vizir ſtill continued his march, with an army of ſixty thouſand men: many of the Pachas followed him, and ſupplied him with freſh troops from all parts of Aſia. The advanced-guard of this army ſoon arrived at Jaffa. Kleber now propoſed a conference with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the veſſel he commanded. This propoſal was accepted, and from that moment the negotiations took a more regular courſe. All this, however, did not ſtop the progreſs of the Ottoman army, which the Grand Vizir was leading to Gaza.

General Deſaix and Citizen Pouſſielgue, whom Kleber had inveſted with full powers on the occaſion, opened a conference with Sir Sidney on board the Tigre. The Vizir, in the mean time, had directed his march to El Ariſch, which fortreſs he took on the 19th of Niveſe. He was indebted for this ſucceſs to the ſignal cowardice of the garriſon, which ſurrendered on the ſeventh day after the attack, without making any oppoſition.

From this moment it became every day more neceſſary to haſten the negotiations, and to pay full attention to the dangers that the French army muſt unavoidably incur in caſe they ſhould be broken off or delayed. The Ottoman army was eſtimated at eighty thouſand men, with ſe-

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venty pieces of cannon; and all theſe troops were led on by European officers. Kleber had no more than eight thouſand five hundred men, divided amongſt ſeveral poſts, at Katieh, Salahie, and Belbeys. The remainder of his army was diſtributed in other poſitions, which were of too great importance to be neglected.

General Kleber, impreſſed with theſe difficulties, gave orders to his Plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations, unleſs ſuch articles were propoſed as tended to endanger the ſafety or honour of the French name.

On the 4th of Pluvioſe, in the 8th year of the Republic, articles of agreement were ſigned at El Ariſch, in virtue of which the French army was to retire with arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Roſetta, and Aboukir, and from thoſe places be embarked for France. Thus, then, the total evacuation of Egypt by the French troops was determined by this treaty; but ſubſequent circumſtances unfortunately prevented the execution of it.

Already had the proviſions, baggage, and the greateſt part of the ſtores, been tranſported to Alexandria, where the utmoſt activity was uſed in making preparations for the embarking of the troops. The Ottoman forces had taken poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Katieh, Salahie, Belbeys, and thoſe of Upper Egypt, with the town of Damietta and Leſbech. Joſeph, Grand Vizir of the Sublime Porte, had led his army to Belbeys, and poſted an advanced guard of ſix thouſand men at El-Hanka, at four miles diſtance from Cairo: in ſhort, the complete evacuation of the citadel and works of this capital was to have taken place after the expiration of two days.

Such was the ſituation of the French army, when General Kleber received a letter from Sir Sidney Smith, dated at Cyprus; it gave him to underſtand, that the Commander in Chief of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean had received orders, which forbade the immediate execution of the treaty of El Ariſch; that no time had been loſt in giving him intelligence of this difficulty, leſt his ignorance of it might induce him to take improper ſteps.

After reading this letter, General Kleber gave immediate orders to ſtop the departure of the ſtores, and bring back thoſe which had already been carried away. The troops which were at Rhamanie and Roſetta, marched back to Cairo, and couriers were ſent to accelerate the movements of thoſe in Upper Egypt. In ſhort, every poſſible effort was made on this extraordinary occaſion.

General Kleber having poſted his army near Coubé, addreſſed a proclamation to the troops, to prepare them for the conſequences of this rupture. He ſent for Muſtapha, the Turkiſh Commiſſioner, and declared that he ſhould defer the evacuation of Cairo, and ſhould conſider the march of the Ottoman army beyond Belbeys as an act of hoſtility.

The Vizir, without paying any regard to the declaration of Kleber, marched his army to El Hanka, and directing his van-guard to Matharieh, at two leagues diſtance from Cairo, he fixed his advanced-poſts in the midſt of thoſe of the French, on the plains of Coubé.

In the mean time, General Kleber received a letter from Lord Keith, dated at Minorca, informing him, that his Lordſhip had received poſitive orders from his Britannic Majeſty, not to conſent to any capitulation with the French army in Egypt and Syria, unleſs they conſented to lay down their arms, ſurrender themſelves as priſoners of war, and abandon the whole of their ſhipping, ammunition, and ſtores, to the Allied Powers.

General Kleber communicated the contents of this letter to his army, and prepared for immediate action, with the following exhortation: "Soldiers! ſuch a letter muſt be anſwered by victory:—prepare for battle."

In vain did Sir Sidney Smith repreſent to the Grand Vizir, that a ſolemn and mutual agreement had been made to ſuſpend all hoſtilities. The Vizir, who did not conſider the conſequences of a rupture, rejected all remonſtrance, and perſiſted in his intentions, with a promiſe, nevertheleſs, to grant hoſtages and ſubſidies.

During the conference, the Vizir had drawn an additional ſupply of artillery from El-Ariſch; he increaſed the number of his troops, already very formidable, by embodying the inhabitants of the villages, who flocked to his camp with arms and ſtandards. In the mean time, the French troops arrived from Lower Egypt and from Saïd. There was not a moment to loſe: the poſition of the two armies was ſufficient cauſe for the commencement of hoſtilities: the French could not be reinforced, while the enemy received daily augmentation of ſtrength. Kleber now ordered all negotiation to ceaſe, and on the ſame day called a council of war, in which, after ſhewing Lord Keith's letter to his general officers, and addreſſing them

them in a very animated tone, he communicated his order of battle. He did not, however, think proper to attack the Grand Vizir without a formal declaration of hoſtilities; but though he gave him information of his intentions, he at the ſame time ordered that all neceſſary preparations ſhould be made for action. In the midſt of the following night, Kleber, accompanied by the guides and ſtaff of his army, went to the plain of Coubé, where he found part of his troops already poſted: the remainder arrived in ſucceſſion, and drew up in order of battle. The clearneſs of the ſky, which in theſe climates is generally ſerene, enabled them to execute their movements with regularity, though there was darkneſs ſufficient to conceal them from the enemy. The General rode along the ranks, and, from the confidence and gaiety of the ſoldiers, drew the happieſt preſage of victory.

The Pacha Naſif, who commanded the enemy's advanced-guard, had two other Pachas under his orders. The village of Matharieh, which he occupied with ſix thouſand picked Janizaries and a body of cavalry, had been entrenched and armed with ſixteen pieces of artillery. The Vizir's camp was ſituated between El Hanka and the village of Abouzabel: his army amounted to eighty thouſand men.

About three o'clock in the morning the French army began to move. General Reynier led the attack on Matharieh, at the head of a few grenadier-companies, who carried the entrenchments with the moſt determined bravery; and notwithſtanding the efforts of the Janizaries, the ſtandards, artillery, and other camp-effects, fell into their hands. Part of the enemy's infantry threw themſelves into the houſes, with an intention to defend themſelves to the laſt: they had not, however, ſufficient time to eſtabliſh themſelves; they were either cut to pieces, or deſtroyed by the flames: others, endeavouring to eſcape from the village of Matharieh, fell under the fire of one of the diviſions of the French: the remainder of the Turks were either killed, or diſperſed by a charge of cavalry. The movement of the French troops was not retarded by any acts of pillage: the army was thoroughly convinced of the neceſſity of purſuing the Vizir to the limits of the deſart; and this conviction ſeemed equally to animate the officers and ſoldiers.

At this time the Pacha Naſif gave General Kleber to underſtand, that he was willing to treat with him. The latter ſent one of his aides-du-camp, who was detained as hoſtage for the Pacha Muſtapha, who was with the Commander in Chief.

Whilſt General Reynier was aſſembling his diviſion round the obeliſks of Heliopolis, an immenſe cloud of duſt announced the arrival of a body of the Turkiſh army, which poſted itſelf on the heights of Sericourt and Del-Marci. The Vizir, whoſe guard was diſtinguiſhed by the brilliancy of their arms, eſtabliſhed himſelf behind a grove of palm-trees, which ſurrounded the latter village. General Friant, already on his march, was attacked by the ſharp-ſhooters, who were concealed in the wood. Kleber ordered General Reynier to advance againſt the enemy's right wing, at the village of Sericourt; and the French army inſenſibly reſumed their firſt order of battle as they advanced.

General Friant, after a very warm conteſt, drove the enemy's ſharp-ſhooters from the wood, and put them completely to the rout. In the mean time the Turkiſh army moved forward, and, forming into ſeveral diviſions, ſurrounded the French on all ſides, ſo that they found themſelves in the midſt of a ſquare body of cavalry, covering an extent of half a league. The Vizir, however, finding that this project did not ſucceed, withdrew precipitately to El-Hanka. Kleber, uneaſy at his deſigns, determined, at all events, to keep in purſuit of him, whether to Cairo, the deſart, or the cultivated lands; and it was not long before he heard of his return to El-Hanka. The Vizir now ſent a propoſal for the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the evacuation of Cairo, in purſuance of the treaty; the General in Chief ſent no other anſwer than that he was on his march to El-Hanka. The French army, in fact, continued their approaches to this village; the enemy's cavalry ſtationed in front of it, drew back in the greateſt confuſion, and the Ottoman army was ſo warmly purſued, that they had no time to ſtop at El-Hanka, where the French troops arrived before ſun-ſet. The camp-effects and baggage which had been abandoned by the Turks, ſufficiently evinced the precipitation with which they fled.—Among other valuables found in the camp, were a great number of coats of mail, and iron helmets.

The French army having undergone the greateſt fatigues, repoſed themſelves throughout the following day under the tents of the enemy. On the morrow they marched for Belbeys, where they arrived

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on the 30th. The fortreſs and town were occupied by the Turkiſh infantry, and nearly four thouſand cavalry were in order of battle to the left. Reynier's diviſion halted in front of the town, and that of General Friant made an oblique movement to the left, in order to turn the enemy's horſe; but the latter no ſooner ſaw this movement, than they immediately fled; on the other hand the artillery was employed in anſwering the fire from the town and fortreſs.

The diviſion under Friant continued to advance without experiencing any ſerious oppoſition; the Turks, having been driven from their moſt advantageous poſitions, threw themſelves into one of the forts, where they defended themſelves for the remainder of the day. The night was employed, on the part of the French, in making preparations for an attack; but on the morrow the Turks agreed to ſurrender the place, provided they received permiſſion to join the Ottoman army, and carry off their arms. This laſt condition having been refuſed, they continued their fire; but the ſuperiority of that of their opponents was ſo evident, at the ſame time that they were totally deſtitute of water, that they were compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion. Their leaders only were allowed to retain their arms. They took the road to Salahie, leaving ten pieces of cannon* in the town and environs, without reckoning what remained in the forts, or had been left by the French at the time of their evacuation. They quitted Belbeys to the number of eight hundred; three hundred of their dead were found in the town, moſt of them in the wells.

General Kleber, judging from the different accounts he received, that the Ottoman army was conſiderably diminiſhed, as well from their loſſes in battle, as their ſeparation from the troops near Cairo, ordered General Friant to march towards that city, where an alarming inſurrection had broken out, with a few light-pieces, and a detachment of cavalry, with orders to keep up the communication between all the fortreſſes until his return, and to avoid any attack which might occaſion too great loſs on his part.

In the mean time General Reynier led his diviſion to Salahie. The Commander in Chief began his march about two hours after, with one demi-brigade, the guides, and a regiment of Huſſars; ſcarcely, however, was he in motion, when he received a letter from the Vizir, propoſing to ſtop the march of the two armies, to open a conference at Belbeys, and enter into a new explanation as to the execution of the treaty. Kleber deferred ſending his anſwer till the next day, and paſſed the night at Seneka. He reſumed his march at day-break, and, arriving in the neighbourhood of Corami, he heard a briſk cannonading in front of that village, which circumſtance gave him reaſon to ſuppoſe that General Reynier, who was within a league of him, was in warm action. He immediately gave orders to General Beliard to quicken his march, and puſhed on himſelf in order to be preſent at the engagement. On his arrival at the ſpot, he ſaw the artillery of Reynier's diviſion employed in driving back four thouſand horſemen who ſurrounded it. Notwithſtanding the vigorous charge they made, they were driven back with the loſs of three hundred killed and wounded.

On this ſpot Kleber ſent his anſwer to the Vizir's propoſal, and gave him to underſtand that he was on his march to Salahie. In fact, the army moved on the following day, with a full determination to engage the enemy; but while they were in motion, Kleber was informed that the Vizir had fled acroſs the deſart, with ſcarcely five hundred followers. The French army now entered Salahie, where an immenſe quantity of baggage was found. General Le Clerc received orders to continue the purſuit to the bridge of Treſor.

The expulſion of the Turkiſh army had been the principal object of General Kleber: this being accompliſhed, he turned all his attention to the interior of Egypt: Damietta and Leſbeh were both in the enemy's power. The Pacha Dewich was maſter of Saïd, and almoſt all the inhabitants of Lower Egypt were in inſurrection againſt the French.

After making all neceſſary arrangements, General Kleber left Salahie, and ſet out for Cairo with one demi-brigade, two companies of grenadiers, one regiment of huſſars, and two of dragoons.—He threw a few ſhells into Boulac, and, croſſing the gardens, reached his head-quarters, which were then beſieged. He now learnt that a rebellion had broken out in Boulac a few hours after the battle of Heliopolis. The inhabitants, under the direction of a ſmall number of the Beys, hoiſted the white ſtandard, and arming themſelves with ſabres and muſkets

ſallied

* Amongſt theſe pieces of cannon were two of Engliſh manufacture, with the motto "*Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.*"

ſallied from the walls, and attacked fort Camin with great fury. The Commander of the fort, who had no more than ten men under his orders, fired on them with grape-ſhot, and ſpeedily repulſed them.—The moſt obſtinate among them were determined to renew the attack, when a body of French ſharp-ſhooters, and a reinforcement from the head-quarters, ſeconding the fire from the fort, obliged them to retreat with the loſs of three hundred men. The inhabitants of Boulac now contented themſelves with firing upon the French troops whenever they made their appearance with an intent to enter the town.—At the ſame time the people of Cairo left the city in crowds to witneſs the reſult of a general engagement. Some bodies of Mamelukes and Oſmanlis arriving in ſucceſſion, aſſured them that the defeat of the French was inevitable. Soon after the Pacha Naſif appeared at one of the gates, accompanied by all the chiefs of the ancient Government, except Mourad.—They declared that the French had been cut in pieces, and that they came to take poſſeſſion of the capital in the name of Sultan Selim. They brought with them two thouſand Turkiſh cavalry, two thouſand Mamelukes, and ten thouſand inhabitants from the villages. Theſe troops entered Cairo on the 29th of Ventoſe.

The inſurrection of Cairo now became general: aſſemblies were formed in the different ſquares: more than five hundred of the inhabitants were armed with muſkets, while others carried pikes and ſtaves; and while the white ſtandard was hoiſted, the preachers belonging to the moſques uttered imprecations againſt the French infidels.

The principal object of the Pacha was to poſſeſs himſelf of the General's head-quarters; but all his exertions to accompliſh it were of no avail. Two hundred French defended them for the ſpace of two days againſt the united force of the Mamelukes, Oſmanlis, and of the inſurgents. In the midſt of this unequal conteſt, the column of General Lagrange was ſeen arriving from El-Hanka. A body of four thouſand horſe, moſt of them Mamelukes, haſtened to meet it. This column, however, forming into four ſquare battalions, prepared to receive their charge; when after a fire from the muſketry, and a ſhort cannonading, the aſſailants were compelled to retreat. The French troops continued their march, and got into the head quarters about two o'clock in the afternoon. This poſt now became impregnable. The fire of the artillery, and the ability of the officers, diſconcerted the enemy in all their ſubſequent attacks.—In the mean time, General Friant, who had been detached from the main body of the army, arrived with five battalions.—He ſucceeded in driving the enemy back on all points; but the ſucceſs which he gained only ſerved to convince him of the difficulty he muſt encounter in an attempt to penetrate into the interior of the city. Every ſtreet was ſtrongly barricaded, while the apartments and terraces of the different houſes were occupied by the Oſmanlis, who defended themſelves with the greateſt courage. The General, nevertheleſs, checked the progreſs of the enemy, by ſetting fire to a row of houſes on the right of the head-quarters, part of which underwent the ſame fate; but it is not altogether known whether this happened from the negligence of the French, or the exertions of the beſiegers.

General Kleber, having received a detailed account of this inſurrection in Cairo, ſaw that no time was to be loſt in ſuppreſſing it; he therefore left Salahie on the 3d of Pluvioſe, and on the 6th arrived at Cairo. But judging from the ſcantineſs of his ſtores that any partial enterprize would be extremely hazardous, he reſolved to wait for the arrival of General Belliard's troops from Damietta, and the diviſion of Reynier, whom he had recalled. In the mean time the Mamelukes, the Oſmanlis, and the inſurgents, having oppoſite objects in view, did not remain long in uniſon with each other. The Pacha Naſif, and ſome of the Beys, thought proper to capitulate, and many of their demands were complied with. But in ſpite of the advantageous conditions that were offered, the capitulation was not effected.—Thoſe of the inhabitants who had excited and maintained the inſurrection, dreading the vengeance of the French, neglected nothing to keep the populace in motion, and diſtributed large ſums of money amongſt the Janizaries and Mamelukes.—At the expiration of the term agreed upon for the execution of the treaty, the Janizaries refuſed to deliver up the gates.—The General in Chief therefore ordered hoſtilities to be renewed on all points; determined, nevertheleſs, to employ any means, rather than a general attack, to gain poſſeſſion of Cairo, chuſing to ſacrifice the glory of victory to another and dearer conſideration, that of the preſervation of his army, and of a city neceſſary to his eſtabliſhment in the country.

In the mean time, the arrival of General Reynier's diviſion, and that of General Belliard

Bellard from Roſetta, each with a convoy of ammunition and ſtores, at length gave him the means of preparing for a general attack on Cairo, and for the reduction of Boulac. On the 24th of Germinal he ſummoned the latter city, for the third time, to ſurrender, promiſing a general pardon to the inhabitants in caſe of ſubmiſſion, but threatening them with the ſevereſt vengeance if they continued their reſiſtance. As they refuſed to liſten to any terms of accommodation, the attack was ordered for the following day.

On the 25th, at day-break, General Friand led on one demi-brigade of the line, ſupported by ſome other troops, againſt Boulac. A furious bombardment took place, with an intention of reducing it to ſubmiſſion, rather than to give it up to the horrors of an aſſault; but the inſurgents ſtill continuing to reſiſt, kept up a heavy fire from the houſes, in which they were intrenched, and from the barricadoes which blocked up all the avenues. The cannon now battered in breach: a charge was ſounded, and the ſoldiers ruſhed forward upon all the intrenchments at once: the greater part of them was ſtormed, but ſome of the enemy ſtill defended themſelves in the moſt obſtinate manner; every houſe became a citadel, which bid defiance to all but conflagration. This expedient did not eſcape the rage of the aſſailants: they ſet fire to thoſe houſes which they were unable to force: the cries of fury and deſpair were heard on all ſides; when, in the midſt of this diſorder, pardon was again offered to the natives, and again refuſed. The maſſacre and bloodſhed recommenced, and the flames continued their havock upon this populous city, until the inhabitants implored the clemency of the conquerors. The diſorder was now ſtopped, hoſtilities ceaſed, and pardon was proclaimed from the eminences of the town.

General Kleber, now in poſſeſſion of Boulac, and anxious to keep the enemy continually in dread, made preparations for a general attack on Cairo. The Turks were ſtrongly intrenched in a poſt which flanked one of the principal ſquares of the city. The attack was made on the 28th, at night-fall, with decided ſucceſs. The Oſmanlis and Mamelukes, who defended this poſt, were buried in the ruins of a mine which was ſprung under them. The aſſault now became general: the enemy were purſued into the ſtreets; more than four hundred houſes were burnt, and more than eight hundred Oſmanlis and Mamelukes periſhed, among whom were many of their chiefs. Day-break, however, put a ſtop to the action; when the French took poſſeſſion of the poſts from which their opponents had been driven. In the mean time, one of the Beys, named Mourad, who was in alliance with General Kleber, ſent a meſſenger to the Pacha Naſif, in Cairo, offering his mediation, and perſuading him to capitulate. Such, however, were the conditions he propoſed, that he did not think prudent to communicate them in perſon to the General, but ſent Oſman Bardeſſi, with two other chiefs of the family of the Grand Vizir for that purpoſe. Kleber gave them an audience in the midſt of his Generals and the officers of his ſtaff, but rejected their propoſals with diſdain.—After the conference, he conducted the three commiſſioners into an apartment, whence they might ſee Cairo and Boulac; and having pointed to this latter city, which was ſtill burning, he gave them to underſtand that the capital would undergo the ſame fate, unleſs it ſubmitted to the French.

The envoys returned immediately to Cairo, but came back the next day with more moderate terms, to which, however, the Commander in Chief would not conſent. In the evening he ordered another attack, in which ſeveral of the enemy's poſts were taken after a feeble reſiſtance.—On the 1ſt of Floreal, the Aga Oſmin brought articles of capitulation, ſigned by the Pacha; and after exchanging hoſtages, the evacuation took place on the 5th.—The French army made a triumphant entry into the city in the midſt of two hundred thouſand ſpectators, accompanied with repeated diſcharges of cannon.

General Kleber, after the ſurrender of Cairo, anxious to reduce all Egypt to ſubmiſſion, ordered an expedition againſt Suez, which was ſucceſsfully conducted and terminated by General Lambert. He now began to turn his attention to the finances of his army, and ſoon felt the neceſſity of gaining the beſt information as to the ſources of the public revenue — Nor was he long in diſcovering, from the opinion of thoſe perſons who had more particularly ſtudied the ſubject, that ſeveral of its branches had been either unknown or neglected. It was not, however, ſufficient to ſecure a neceſſary ſum for common expenditure; there was ſtill a conſiderable debt in arrear, and the neceſſities of the army were preſſing and unlimited.

The cities of Boulac and Cairo, terrified at his ſucceſſes, waited in the greateſt conſternation

conſternation the chaſtiſement which they ſuppoſed the conqueror would inflict.—Indeed circumſtances were ſo favourable, that the General was determined to avail himſelf of them. He therefore impoſed a contribution of twelve millions, payable partly in kind and partly in ſpecie, on the commercial part of theſe two cities, and on the rich inhabitants who had taken part in the inſurrection. This reſource enabled him to pay off the arrears in every department of the ſervice, and aſſured the regular pay of the army. His political and military ſituation grew daily more ſatisfactory. Of two powerful enemies who had been oppoſed to him, one was completely deſtroyed, and he had ſufficient force to keep the other in check.—He had entered into an alliance with the Bey Mourad, which was ſo much the more ſolid, as it was at once uſeful, from the moral effect it produced on the people, and neceſſary to the Bey, as it ſecured him the tranquil poſſeſſion of his territory. Such was the ſituation in which he had re-eſtabliſhed his army, when he was carried off by a ſtroke as dreadful as it was unexpected.

The Grand Vizir, after his defeat on the plains of Matharich and Heliopolis, fled ſhamefully acroſs the deſert. The cries of rage, revenge, and deſpair, reſounded throughout his ranks. General Kleber, however, was the chief object of his hatred and vengeance; nor did he neglect any means that might forward the execution of a project which he had long been meditating. The inſtrument which he employed for his purpoſe was a diſgraced Aga, to whom, if ſucceſsful, he promiſed his unlimited favour, and the preſervation of his life, which had been already condemned. This Aga, whoſe name was Ahmed, had been impriſoned at Gaza ſince the capture of El Ariſch: from this place he was diſpatched by the Vizir to Jeruſalem, in order to put every thing in readineſs for the performance of the barbarous act which he had conſented to undertake. On the very day of his arrival a young man of Aleppo, named Solyman, preſented himſelf to the Aga, and beſought his protection, in order to ſecure his father, a merchant of Aleppo, from the periodical extortions of Ibrahim, the Pacha of that city. From the information he gained as to this young man, he learnt that he was on the point of being received, as reader of the Koran, in one of the moſques—that he was on a pilgrimage at Jeruſalem, after having been twice at Mecca and Medina—and that he was, to the laſt degree, an enthuſiaſt in matters of religion. Ahmed immediately ſaw that this was the perſon he wanted. He ſpoke to him, therefore, of the miſſion with which he wiſhed to intruſt him—promiſed him protection and reward—and then ſent him to the Aga, who commanded a detachment of the Vizir's army at Gaza, to receive proper inſtructions, and a ſufficient ſum for the undertaking.

Solyman immediately began his journey; but he did not reach Gaza till after the expiration of twenty days, having been obliged to wait at a village in Paleſtine for a caravan to take him acroſs the Deſert. On his arrival the Aga gave him all neceſſary directions; and after furniſhing him with money, ſent him with a caravan to Egypt, which country he reached at the end of ſix days. Having provided himſelf with a dagger, Solyman arrived at Cairo in the middle of the month of Floreal: he took up his reſidence, according to his inſtructions, in the great moſque, where he prepared himſelf for the commiſſion of the crime with which he was intruſted. He was well received amongſt the readers of the Koran: he informed them of the motives of his journey, and was prevented from the immediate execution of his project only by the difficulty of the enterprize, and the dangers that attended it as affairs then ſtood. After remaining thirty-one days at Cairo, in expectation of his victim, he reſolved to ſet out for Gizeh, where General Kleber then was. The day after his arrival the General returned to Cairo, whither Solyman again followed him. On the 25th of Prairial he got admiſſion into the General's garden, and ſoon obtaining a ſight of him, approached as if with an intention to kiſs his hand. Kleber was affected with his dejected and diſtreſſed appearance, and went forward to meet him, when the aſſaſſin, availing himſelf of this unguarded moment, ſtruck him four times with his dagger. In vain did Citizen Protain, one of the Members of the Inſtitute, generouſly throw himſelf between them: his courage was uſeleſs: he himſelf received ſix wounds, which completely diſabled him.

Thus fell Kleber, by the hand of an aſſaſſin; after having, in the glorious and dangerous career of a ſoldier, eſcaped all the chances of war—after having been the firſt to paſs the Rhine at the head of the Republican forces—and after a ſecond conqueſt of Egypt, invaded as it was by an immenſe army of Ottomans.

Kleber was one of the handſomeſt men of his

his time. His perſon, though between ſix and ſeven feet in height, was in perfect proportion: his look was ſoft or terrible, as circumſtances influenced it: his eyes, though not remarkable for their ſize, were ſingularly expreſſive; and his voice, though agreeable on common occaſions, had ſomething terrible in it when he was provoked. His character as a ſoldier and leader of armies is ſufficiently known: it will be ſufficient to obſerve on this head, that it procured him the love and eſteem of all who ſerved with and under him.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INSCRIPTION, *intended for a* MONUMENT *to be* ERECTED *in* WEYBRIDGE CHURCH, SURREY, *to the* MEMORY *of the late* MRS. BUNBURY.

SWEET is the memory of departed worth,
And holy is the tear Affection ſheds
On the cold urn of *One Beloved*. Here oft'
The faithful friend ſhall come, and heave a ſigh
O'er *Katherine's* honour'd relics. Where are now
The beauty that once charm'd, the faultleſs form,
The mind-illumin'd features? What availed
Favour or high diſtinctions? She has dropp'd
From the bright orb, where once ſhe ſhone, and made
The duſt her dwelling. Gladſome roſe her morn
Of life, with many a ſmiling proſpect fair
Of bliſsful years in view; but ſoon o'ercaſt,
It lour'd in ſorrow. Heaven was pleas'd to try
Her faith by ſuff'ring, and to wean her ſoul
From earth's allurements. To its high beheſt
Meekly ſhe bow'd; but not Fate's darkeſt frown
Could ruffle her calm ſpirit, or ſubdue
The gen'rous feelings of her heart, which glow'd
With pure benevolence. In Friendſhip's ſchool
Well had ſhe learnt thoſe leſſons which exalt
The noble mind above each ſelfiſh aim;
And ſhe was ever ready to ſpeak peace
To others woes, and in the mourner's breaſt
To pour the balm of comfort. Thus her days
Ran in a bleſsed courſe, with Hope and Joy,
And Patience, in their train; and, when ſhe died,
Theſe Seraph-virtues to the throne of God
Attended her. Stranger, if 'chance thine eye
Glance on this tablet, paſs not heedleſs on,
But pauſe—and know, it is a warning voice
To be *thyſelf* prepared: and ſhould thy ſtrength
Be inſufficient for the taſk, and thou
Needeſt the grace divine to be thy help,
Aſk it of *God*, and *He* will give it thee.

J. W.

RECEIPT TO WRITE BLANK VERSE.

Conſider it warrilie, read aftener than ane it,
Weel at ae blink ſlie poetrie not taen is.

GAWIN DOUGLAS.

FAM'D Ariſtotle long ago
Was at ſome pains, as poets know,
To leave them ſev'ral hints that might
Be uſeful when they meant to write;
And uſeful doubtleſs they have been,
Since to this very day 'tis ſeen,
That learned critics, o'er their bottle,
With rapture ſpeak of Ariſtotle.—

'Tis known the method that he took
Was, not to ſcribble in a book
Such rules as he himſelf thought beſt,
Or what his fancy might ſuggeſt,
But to con over, at his leiſure,
Such poems as had giv'n him pleaſure,
And met with gen'ral approbation
From men of taſte and education;
And with a penetrating eye
Diſcern the wherefore and the why;
And by what rules they had been written,
That made the world ſo with them ſmitten;
And then record, in claſſic pages,
The grand receipt for after ages.

Now, gentle reader, that I may
Be alſo uſeful in my day,
I'll leave a ſhort receipt behind
For all who feel themſelves inclin'd
By writing blank verſe to obtain
Renown and more ſubſtantial gain;
And leſt, ſhould I my precepts cull
From out the inſide of my ſkull,
I might a ſet of rules produce,
That would be found of little uſe;
I mean to follow, if I can,
Great Ariſtotle's prudent plan,
And give no rule, but what in fact is
Of ev'ry bard the faith and practice,
Who has ſcrawl'd blank verſe ſince the day
That old John Milton led the way.

Good reader, if you'll but give heed,
Two rules or three are all you need;
And if aright you but apply them,
I'll hold a groat you'll profit by them.

Then ye, in blank verſe who would ſhine,
And charm the world with ſtrains divine,
Whatever thoughts you have to write,
Juſt ſet them down in black and white;
You need not take up time to dreſs them,
But juſt as they occur expreſs them:
Obſerve to let the lines contain
Ten ſyllables apiece, and then
You have blank verſe at any time,
Altho' you cannot write in rhyme.

To make your work the more admir'd
As written by a bard inſpir'd,

Give of ſublime a proper doſe,
And ſhew your poetry's not proſe.
Now, to accompliſh this, you may
Turn half the lines the other way;
Reverſe them, make their heads their tails,
For that's a plan that never fails;
By this you give them at a ſtart
A grace beyond the reach of art,
Beyond all reaſon, proſe or rhyme,
Incomprehenſibly ſublime.

It may not be amiſs to throw
Into each twentieth line, or ſo,
Some ſtiff old word quite out of date,
To give a dignity and ſtate;
Or elſe ſome new one, piping hot,
Juſt from the Greek or Latin got,
Our heads to puzzle, and oblige us
To think your learning moſt prodigious.

'Tis like your lines will not be full
Of harmony, to make them dull;
Should here and there a word however
Read ſmooth by chance, if you be clever,
Or, what is much the ſame you know,
Would have the world eſteem you ſo,
You will not let them thus remain,
To fix upon your work a ſtain;
But make them, if the words permit,
As unharmonious as you're fit,
Leſt critic ears ſhould be offended,
And all their learned praiſe ſuſpended.

Now, Reader, if you wiſh your name
Recorded in the rolls of Fame,
Engrave theſe precepts on your mind;
And when the wiſe ſcholaſtics find
That all your matchleſs verſes ſhew it,
They'll praiſe you for a glorious poet;
And charm'd beyond deſcription, pore
And ſcan your numbers o'er and o'er:
And, haply, in their lucubrations,
May grace your work with annotations;
To tell the world the mighty pleaſure
You give them by your ſtyle and meaſure,
And what a grandeur, what a ſpirit,
What a rare genius you inherit!

Glaſgow, JOHN HENHAM.
Auguſt 15*th*, 1803.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SONNET OF PETRARCH. LITERALLY TRANSLATED.

PENSIVE alone I walk the deſert wilds,
Pacing the earth with ſlow and ſluggiſh ſteps,
Avoiding watchfully all human haunts;
Intently vigilant, with ſpeed to ſhun
The ſaucy ſtare and prying eyes of man:
For long of gay and cheerful thought bereft
My form betrays the inward fire that fades me;
And Fancy whiſpers, that the hills and plains,
Rivers and foreſts, know, tho' deep conceal'd,
The vapid tenor of my weary life;
Yet no retreat, ſo rugged or ſo wild,
In all my devious wand'rings do I find,
Where Love does not inceſſantly approach,
Converſing ſtill with me, and I with him.

G. C.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SIR KENELM DIGBY.

THE famous Sir Kenelm Digby, having read the writings of Deſcartes, travelled into Holland for the direct purpoſe of a perſonal interview with that ingenious philoſopher. Having fallen by chance into his company at Egmond, without knowing each other, they converſed for ſome time together. Deſcartes, who had read ſome of Sir Kenelm's works, exclaimed on ſome obſervation made by the latter, "if I miſtake not, Sir, you are the celebrated Digby, whoſe ſtudies have done ſo much honour to your nation;" "And, if I miſtake not, (replied the other) you are Deſcartes, whoſe writings have ſhed ſuch luſtre on your country." They were reciprocally charmed with the converſation of each other. The Britiſh Knight, in the courſe of the evening, ſaid he thought the French philoſopher would devote his enquiries to better uſes, if he could diſcover the means of prolonging life, inſtead of waſting the precious moments of it in philoſophic ſpeculations, that might be ſwallowed up in the next faſhionable ſyſtem. Deſcartes pauſed, and aſſured him that he had meditated for ſome time on that very ſubject, and that if he was as ſucceſsful in his progreſs, as he was in his outſet, that he hoped to arrive at the ſecret of rendering man *immortal* in his preſent ſtate; at leaſt he was certain, that the reſult of his purſuit would be to recall the longevity of the patriarchs. It is not generally known, that Deſcartes flattered himſelf that he had diſcovered this *arcanum*, and that the Abbé *Picot*, his diſciple and martyr, was ſo fully aſſured of it, that he could not bring himſelf to believe that his *maſter* had paid the debt of nature, when that melancholy event was publicly announced.

DESCARTES.

Deſcartes having paſſed into Sweden, at the expreſs invitation of Queen Chriſtiana,

was attacked with a fever, accompanied by an inflammation on the lungs. M. Chanut, the French ambaſſador to the court of that Princeſs, who had triumphed over a ſimilar malady, wiſhed that our patient ſhould be treated in a like manner; but Deſcartes would not accede to the propoſition, and obſtinately refuſed to be blooded, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, ſpare French blood!" He conſented at laſt, however, but it was too late, and he died in the fifty-fourth year of his age. The Queen at firſt propoſed to bury him in the royal cemetry, with a pomp ſuitable to her rank and his own genius; and at the ſame time to raiſe a marble cenotaph to his memory. But M. Chanut perſuaded her Majeſty to permit his remains to be depoſited with privacy. He was buried in Stockholm, where his duſt remained to the year 1666, when it was removed by M. d'Albert, Treaſurer of France, to Paris, where it was interred a ſecond time, with extraordinary pomp, in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont."

VOITURE.

Voiture was not leſs famed for his generoſity than his wit. Balzac ſent to him one day for the loan of 400 crowns, which he readily lent, and at the bottom of the promiſſory note for that ſum he wrote the following lines. "I promiſe to pay M. Balzac the ſum of 800 crowns for the pleaſure that he has afforded me of lending him 400."—He returned this note by the ſervant that came for the money. When Balzac read it, he exclaimed, "This note does him more honour than all the letters for which he is ſo juſtly and univerſally admired."

WILLIAM NOY,

Attorney-general to Charles the Firſt, was a very great lawyer, though he rendered himſelf exceedingly obnoxious to the popular party, by the aſſiſtance he gave to the Crown in the affair of ſhip-money. He died in 1634. His body being opened after his deceaſe (ſays Anthony Wood,) his heart was found ſhrivelled like a leather penny purſe, nor were his lungs right, which cauſed ſeveral conjectures by the Puritans. But that which was moſt obſervable after his death was his will, dated 3d June, 1634, at which all the world wondered, becauſe the maker thereof was accounted a great clerk in the law; for therein, after he had bequeathed to his ſon Humphrey an hundred marks *per annum*, to be paid out his tenements in the hundred of *Pyder*, in *Cornwall*, he concludes thus, '*& reſidua omnia*, &c. and the reſt of all my lands, goods, &c. I leave to my ſon Edward Noy, whom I make my executor, to be conſumed and ſcattered about, *nec de eo melius ſperavi*," &c. But Edward lived not long to enjoy the eſtate, for within two years after, he was ſlain in a duel in France, by one Captain Byron, who eſcaped ſcot-free, and had his pardon. In the place of William Noy ſucceeded Sir John Banks; and the next year, Sir Robert Heath, being removed from the Chief Juſticeſhip of the King's Bench, for bribery, Sir John Finch came into play, whereupon theſe verſes were made—

Noy's flood is gone,
The *Banks* appear;
Heath is ſhorn down,
And *Finch* ſings there.

CROMWELL LEE,

An old Engliſh writer, was a younger ſon of Sir Anthony Lee, of Burſton, in Buckinghamſhire, Knt. by his wife, a daughter of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Wyat, and deſcended from the Lees of Quarendon in that county. This Cromwell was a commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, and ſpent ſeveral years in Italy. He compiled a Dictionary in Italian and Engliſh, which though it reaches only to the word *Tralingato*, is as big as a church bible. This book the author gave to the library of St. John's College, where a fair copy of it, tranſcribed by Thomas Potticary, M.A. of that college, yet remains. He died near Oxford, in 1601. A humorous ſtudent wrote the following epitaph on him:

Here lieth old *Cromwell*,
Who, living, lov'd the bum well;
When he dy'd he gave nothing to the poor,
But half to his baſtards and half to his whore.

LAY PREACHING.

—Though this irregular practice may now be juſtly condemned, yet in the ſixteenth century it was publicly allowed. Sir Thomas More, after he was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, did, for a conſiderable time, read a public lecture out of St. Auſtin, *de Civitate Dei*, in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. Richard Taverner, clerk of the ſignet, though a layman, obtained, in 1552, a ſpecial licence from Edward VI. to preach in any place of his dominions; and the more for this reaſon (ſaith Wood) becauſe the ſcarcity and ſlackneſs of preachers was ſo great, that ſome of the King's chaplains were appointed to ride circuit about the kingdom, to preach to the people, eſpecially againſt Popery. I have been informed (ſaith the Oxford antiquary) that he preached before

fore the King at court, and in ſome public places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet bonnet or round cap, a damaſk gown, and a chain of gold about his neck: in which habit he was ſeen and heard preaching ſeveral times in St. Mary's church, Oxford, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But what ſort of edification his hearers muſt have received from his exhortations may be ſeen in the following ſpecimen of his oratorical talents in 1569, at which time he was high-ſheriff of Oxfordſhire; in which office he appeared in St. Mary's pulpit with his ſword by his ſide, and a chain of gold about his neck. Thus he began: "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the ſtony ſtage * where I now ſtand, I have brought you ſome fine biſkets baked in the oven of charity, carefully conſerved for the chickens of the church, the ſparrows of the ſpirit, and the ſweet ſwallows of ſalvation." This Richard Taverner publiſhed ſeveral theological meditations and poems, and died at his ſeat in Oxfordſhire, in 1575. However ridiculous this preacher's exordium appears, yet ſome *grave divines* in the following century did not come ſhort of him in the metaphorical ſtyle of oratory. Dr. John Arrowſmith, Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in a ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, January 25, 1642, has the following flowers of rhetoric:—"'Tis a ſpiritual affection, that hath the Holy Ghoſt for its father, Faith for its mother, Prayer for its midwife, the Word for its nurſe, Sincerity for its keeper, and Trembling for its hand maid." Dr. William Spurſtow, in a faſt ſermon, before the ſame aſſembly, elegantly obſerves, that "*the freſh remembrance of ſin is like a pea in an iſſue, that keeps it open and makes it run.*"

DR. WALTER POPE,

In his Life of Biſhop Ward, ingenuouſly relates the following anecdote of himſelf. In making the grand tour of France, we lodged at a village near *La Rochelle*, whoſe name I have forgot; the travellers were ſo many, that we were forced to ſup in a barn, upon ſeveral tables and forms, there being no room in the inn capable of ſo great a company. The ſupper and wine was good, and I had taken a cheerful cup, though not to exceſs, yet ſufficient to cauſe me to do that which otherwiſe I ſhould not have done. The ſcholars of Oxford, and I among the reſt, had a fooliſh frolic when they were in their merriment, to twirle round the hats of thoſe who ſate near them, and call them cuckolds. This did I, not conſidering where or in what company I was, to a French gentleman who ſate over againſt me: upon which he immediately leaps from his ſeat, runs to me and kiſſes me on both cheeks, adding theſe words: "*Sir, I am more obliged to you than to any perſon in the world.*" "And why, Sir?" replied I. "*Becauſe* (ſaid he) *you have pickt me out for ſo good a natur'd man, that would not take this action of yours for an affront.*" I replied, with much ſhame, "*Sir, you have cured me, I humbly thank you for it; had I met with a perſon of leſs diſcretion, who could not diſtinguiſh betwixt an ignorant ſtranger's frolic, and a deſign'd affront, it might have endangered my life, whereas I ſhall now only loſe an ill cuſtom, which is better loſt than retained.*"

This Dr. Pope, who was a great humoriſt, was born at Faulſley in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1651. He ſtudied phyſic, and in 1661 was created doctor in that faculty. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham-college. Wood ſpeaks very harſhly of him, and charges him with keeping a miſs; the Doctor retaliated in ſome meaſure, but forgot to clear himſelf of the aſperſions caſt upon upon his character.

Pope wrote the noted *Saliſbury Ballad*, and the ſtill more celebrated ſong, *The Old Man's Wiſh*.

A PUN OUT OF ORDER.

Dr. Thomas Wykes, dean of St. Burien in Cornwall, in the reign of Charles the Firſt, was a man of more *wit* than *wiſdom*. When the King was in theſe parts during the civil wars, he was attended by the Doctor, who being mounted on a handſome horſe, his Majeſty ſaid "Doctor, you have a pretty nag under you, I pray how old is he?" To which he, out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart, returned this anſwer—"If it pleaſe your Majeſty, he is now in the ſecond year of his *rein*;" pleaſing himſelf with the ambiguity of the ſound of that word, ſignifying either *kingſhip* or *bridle*. The good king did not reliſh this unmannerly jeſt, and gave him ſuch an anſwer as he deſerved, which was this—"Go, you are a fool."

PRO-

* St. Mary's pulpit was then of fine carved ſtone, but removed for one of wood, by Dr. John Owen, about 1654.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT *of a* MEMOIR *lately read before the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

CITIZEN LEVESQUE, in a memoir on hiſtory, conſiders it as a ſcience and an art. As a ſcience, it is the regiſter of facts. Every day it makes new progreſs, inaſmuch as every day it becomes enriched with new facts. Contemporaries are curious to know all that paſſes within the ſphere of their obſervation. In times of tranquillity, this curioſity acquired an aſcendant over indolent minds; in times of agitation and inquietude, it becomes a ſort of ruling paſſion of all. To ſatisfy this impatient avidity, journals which contain the hiſtory of every day have been deviſed. Some affect to ſlight theſe publications, but they are in general much more faithful depoſitaries of events than the traditions and public rumours which too long have formed the only materials of hiſtory.

Sterile facts, which have no influence on futurity, will, of courſe gradually loſe their value. Care muſt be taken to prune them, and annals are formed of ſuch as are preſerved. Contemporaries, however, approve of facts, the more they are in detail. If the annaliſt has talents, it will be long 'ere the public will deem itſelf under obligations to him, as it is not talents that we require in him. Prolixity is a fault one can eaſily pardon in him, becauſe it makes him appear diminutive, as well as the generality of his readers.

Hiſtory, conſidered as a ſcience, furniſhes materials to hiſtory conſidered as an art. This is what we call hiſtory in the proper ſenſe of the word, and of which the Greeks and the Romans have left us ſuch beautiful models.

Hiſtory, conſidered in this light, is deſigned for poſterity, and ſhould only retain what may ſerve to inſtruct or to pleaſe. A number of events, which arreſt the attention of contemporaries, will in time, loſe all their importance; hiſtory will reject them. Many individuals who have acquired reputation in their time, will, hereafter, appear no more than ordinary men; hiſtory will not vouchſafe to name them. Hiſtory requires two ſorts of criticiſm; one, which, in the midſt of the contradictions, exaggerations and falſehoods of the annaliſts, can aſcertain the truth; the other, more difficult ſtill, which, in a chaos of events, knows how to ſelect ſuch only as merit the attention of a conſiderate reader. It paints in large characters, and makes a more forcible impreſſion on the imagination than annals; becauſe, in theſe latter, vulgar facts overſhadow great events, and vulgar men great men.

It is a very difficult taſk to write hiſtory for contemporaries. The author would fain become an hiſtorian, and his readers are deſirous that he ſhould be only an annaliſt; he wiſhes to be impartial, and his readers are already prepoſſeſſed. If he combats againſt his own age, he will only have approvers in the ages that ſucceed him.

"But, (ſays Citizen Leveſque), the witneſſes of our own revolution ought to cheriſh a diſpoſition favourable to the writing of the hiſtory of paſt ages. They indeed have witneſſed ſo many great ſubverſions, ſo many great calamities, ſo many grand projects, ſuch a number of great actions, ſuch individual great characters, that whatever is not ſublime, appears to them as trivial. From the great objects which they have ſeen, they have learned to ſee every thing in the great. To ſee in the great, is to embrace a multiplicity of objects with a ſingle view, and to reduce this multiplicity of objects to unity. Such an obſerver, (ſays Citizen Leveſque,) will expreſs much in a few words."

Citizen Romme, aſſociate profeſſor of mathematics, has communicated to the claſs a paper entitled "Tides obſerved in the port of Rochefort, on the river Charente, during the courſe of two lunations. In accordance with naturaliſts, aſtronomers and geographers, in exact accordance with himſelf in reſpect to the obſervations which he made laſt year, on the ſame phenomenon, Citizen Romme explains theſe tides, by the principle of the gravitation of the moon.

ASIATICK SOCIETY, INSTITUTED IN BENGAL.

On the COURSE *of the* GANGES *through* BENGAL.

MAJOR R. H. COLEBROOKE, who has preſented the Society with an elaborate diſſertation on this ſubject, obſerves that the frequent alterations in the courſe of the Ganges have been a ſubject of wonder to Europeans, although to the natives the moſt remarkable encroachments

of

of the rivers, and deviations of their ſtreams, are productive of little ſurprize.

It is chiefly during the periodical floods, or while the waters are draining off, that the greateſt miſchief is done, which is not ſurprizing when it is conſidered that in the diſtance of 200 miles there is a deſcent of more than twenty-five feet. Accordingly, it is not unuſual to find, when the rainy ſeaſon is over, large portions of the bank ſunk into the channel; and even whole fields and plantations have been ſometimes deſtroyed, and trees, which with the growth of a century, had acquired a ſtrength to reſiſt the moſt violent ſtorms, have been ſuddenly undermined, and hurled into the ſtream. Hence whole villages are ſuddenly deſerted, and the inhabitants obliged to rebuild their huts on ſafer and more inland ſpots.

Along the banks of the Ganges, where the depredations of the ſtream are greateſt the people are ſo accuſtomed to ſuch removals, that they build their huts with ſuch materials only, as they can, upon emergency, carry off with eaſe.

The unſettled ſtate of the rivers in Bengal may be attributed alſo to the looſeneſs of the ſoil through which they flow, but the deſtructive operation which nature continually carries on in this way, is in ſome degree compenſated by her bounty in forming new lands, either by alluvions on the oppoſite ſhore, or by iſlands, which riſe up in the middle of the ſtream, and ultimately become connected with the main land. As every current of water will quickly depoſit the particles of earth, which in its courſe is detached from the ſides, ſo we find ſhoals and ſand-banks in moſt rivers; and the Ganges gives birth to numerous iſlands, which are moſtly of an extent proportioned to its vaſt bulk. And to thoſe who have had opportunity of obſerving theſe iſlands, it is aſtoniſhing with what rapidity they are ſometimes thrown up, and the magnitude to which they have ultimately ſwelled. If fit for the purpoſe, they are immediately cultivated; water-melons, cucumbers, and muſtard, become the produce of the firſt year, and it is not uncommon to ſee rice growing in thoſe parts where a quantity of mud has been depoſited near the waters edge.

Some of theſe iſlands, before they have acquired a degree of ſtability to reſiſt the force of the ſtream, are entirely ſwept away: but when they appear to be ſufficiently firm, the natives immediately take poſſeſſion of them, and the new lands become ſubjects of altercation and diſpute. The new ſettlers bring over their families and effects, and erect dwellings there with as much confidence, as they would on the main land.

When an iſland becomes ſo large, that it is not found practicable to cultivate the whole, it is ſoon over-run with reeds, long graſs, &c. which form extenſive, and almoſt impenetrable thickets, affording ſhelter to tygers, buffaloes, deer and other wild animals. The reſt of the lands, in general, produce good paſturage, and many thouſands of oxen are bred and nouriſhed upon them.

The iſlands of the Ganges are diſtinguiſhable from the main land, by their having few or no trees, even long after a communication has been formed by the cloſing up of one of the channels, which, indeed generally happens in a few years. The appearance of ſome of them is ſingularly rural, pleaſing, and romantic; while at the ſame time, the peaceful appearance of the flocks, fields, and habitations, give delight to the philanthropiſt. If we preſent to our imagination a wide extended plain, with pens for cattle, and a few humble huts, whoſe tops are crowned with gourds, and the intervening ſpace highly cultivated, or richly covered with numerous herds of cattle, and a few ſcattered villages at a diſtance, and we ſhall have a tolerable picture of an iſland in the Ganges. If we fancy at the ſame time, that the lark is ſoaring, the air cool, and the ſky perfectly unclouded, we ſhall have a ſtill more lively idea of the ſtate of theſe iſlands during at leaſt ſix months of the year.

The banks of the Ganges exhibit a variety of appearances, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the degree of force with which the current ſtrikes againſt them. In ſome caſes they become as a perpendicular wall;—in others the bank is excavated into a number of deep bays with projecting points between them, round which the current ruſhes with great rapidity. Some of theſe afford convenient landing-places or gauts, where the natives perform their ablutions, water their cattle, and faſten their boats to the ſhore.

Along the ſouth weſt bank of the Ganges for a very conſiderable diſtance not a place occurs that can be ſaid to be permanently fixed. Bogwangola, which is a conſiderable mart for grain, and from which the city of Moorſhedabad is principally ſupplied, exhibits more the appearance of a temporary fair, or encampment, than that of a town. It has more than once been removed, in conſequence of the encroach-

ment, and ſubſequent retiring of the river, upon whoſe banks, for the convenience of water-carriage, and boat-building, it has been always found convenient to keep it.

The Ganges differs from the ſmaller rivers in this particular, that its windings are never ſo intricate; for let the encroachment, which is the principal cauſe of the inflection of its courſe, be carried on during any number of years, it will be ultimately ſtopped by the iſland which grows up oppoſite to the ſide encroached on, and which ſooner or later will form a junction with the main land. The channel being, at length, completely choaked up, will in the hot ſeaſon be left dry, when the whole ſtream is diverted into the oppoſite channel, and forms a ſteep ridge.

In the ſurvey in 1796, the great river near Sooty was found to have encroached to within a mile of that place, although it was about 40 years ago reckoned four *coſs*. The narrow iſthmus between it and the Coſſimbazar river was gradually becoming leſs, and there was an appearance of a new channel of communication, by the river breaking through the neck of land; the encroachment continuing at the rate of an hundred yards every year. It is poſſible, however, that the encroachment may be ſtopped by the diverſion of the principal ſtream into another channel. An iſland of conſiderable extent has grown up oppoſite to the ſide encroached on, and may in time form a junction with the main land above it. Should this take place, the river, which now runs in a ſouth-weſterly direction from Turtipour towards Sooty, will reſume a direction more analogous to the general line of its courſe through Bengal, and the land which has been carried away, by encroaching on its weſtern bank, will be gradually reſtored. The alteration which appeared in the great river near the inlet of the Baugrutty, at Mohungunge, was no leſs conſpicuous. It was gaining ground again towards Gour, the walls of which city were formerly waſhed by the Ganges.

The alteration of the river at Colgong may be reckoned among the moſt extraordinary which have ever been obſerved in the Ganges. In 1779, it was a broad open ſtream, and free from ſhallows, and three rocks near Colgong were ſurrounded by dry land. In 1788 the rocks were completely inſulated, and the current ruſhing between them with great rapidity; and in 1797, while the river was expanding itſelf, an iſland was growing up in the middle of its bed; it was then eight miles in length and two in breadth, and filling nearly the whole ſpace which had been occupied by the principal ſtream in the year 1779. The quantity of ſand and ſoil which the river muſt have depoſited to effect this, will appear prodigious, if it be conſidered, that the depth of water in the navigable part of the Ganges is frequently upwards of ſeventy feet, and the new iſland had riſen to more than twenty feet above the level of the ſtream.

Thus the Ganges, which for many years had flowed in a full ſtream by Colgong, may be ſaid now to have deſerted that place. The new iſland, which has been the principal cauſe of this diverſion of the ſtream, is hitherto but partially inhabited and cultivated, the greateſt part of it being over-run with reeds and tamariſk. The main ſtream of the Ganges, which now paſſes near Sooty, runs in a ſouth-eaſterly direction; and a great many villages which formerly exiſted, are no longer to be found in the poſitions aſcribed to them in the old maps: ſome have been entirely deſtroyed, and others re-eſtabliſhed under the ſame or different names. The quantity of land which has here been deſtroyed by the river, in the courſe of a few years, amounts to forty ſquare miles or 25.600 acres, which is, however, counterbalanced by the alluvion which has taken place on the oppoſite ſhore, and by the new iſland of Sundeepa, which alone contains upwards of ten ſquare miles.

The main ſtream of the Ganges, which by Major Rennell's map appears to have paſſed within a mile and a half of Nabobgunge, is now removed to a conſiderable diſtance from that place, and the channel from thence almoſt down to Godagary is now conſidered as the continuation and outlet of Mahanudde river. The inflection in the courſe of the Ganges produced by the encroachment towards Sooty has increaſed the diſtance by water from Turtipour to Godagary in the dry ſeaſon to twenty-ſix miles, whereas by the maps it appears to have been formerly little more than 18.

From Bogwangola the river turns eaſtward, and the ſtream ſtrikes with peculiar force upon a ſteep and crumbling bank, which indicates that the encroachment is ſtill carried on rapidly below that place. This bank it would have been very dangerous to have approached, as the fragments, which were continually detaching from it, muſt have been ſufficient to ſink the largeſt boat. In dropping down with the ſtream, undulations might be felt very ſenſibly, which the huge portions of

the falling bank produced in the water, at the diſtance of upwards of an hundred yards; and the noiſe with which they were accompanied, might be compared to the diſtant rumbling of artillery or thunder.

The encroachment of the river in this part of its courſe has deſtroyed a conſiderable portion of arable land, and has been the cauſe of the removal or deſtruction of ſeveral villages. That of Songarpour, formerly two miles and a half from the neareſt reach of the Ganges, is now cloſe to its bank; and here the river appears to occupy a part of the tract which Major Rennell calls the "old courſe of the Ganges."

Hence the ſtream runs eaſt-north eaſt as far as Allypour, at which place more than twenty villages have been deſtroyed by the river; the inhabitants of which had moſtly ſettled on new iſlands oppoſite to Allypour. On theſe not a ſingle tree is to be ſeen; and from the colour of the thatched huts, it appears that ſome of the villages have been recently eſtabliſhed.

The main branch of the Ganges runs north-eaſt by eaſt, to about four miles below Allypour; whence turning eaſt, and eaſt by ſouth, it paſſes within two miles of Bauleak. Paſſing on, the ſtream, which, in the year 1795, ran directly down to the inlet of the Howleah river, has ſince that period been directed again ſtill further to the eaſtward; and what ſeems wonderful is, that, in leſs than two years, a conſiderable portion of the main channel, which contained nearly the whole ſtream of the Ganges, was completely filled with ſand, which in ſome parts roſe ſeveral feet above the level of the ſtream, and the people had already begun to cultivate ſurſoo and rice in the very ſpots where there had formerly been the deepeſt water.

This remarkable change took place during the extraordinary inundation of 1796, when the floods had riſen to an unuſual height in almoſt every part of the country; but it muſt have been chiefly while the waters were draining off, that ſuch an immenſe body of ſand could have been depoſited. In one part of the channel oppoſite to Dewangunge, which but two years before had been a ford, it was now from twenty to ſixty feet deep, which will ſerve to convey an idea, not only of the rapidity with which the waters of the inundation can excavate the looſe ſoil of Bengal, but alſo, of the inconſtant and fluctuating ſtate of the rivers in general.

The Ganges, in its courſe through Bengal, may be ſaid to have under its dominion a conſiderable portion of the flat country; for not only the channel which, at any given time, contains the principal body of its waters, but alſo as much of the land, on each ſide, as is comprehended within its collateral branches, and is liable to inundation or to be deſtroyed by the encroachments of the ſtream, may be conſidered as belonging to the river. We muſt, of courſe, include any tract, or old channel, through which it has formerly run, and into which there is any probability of its returning again, as the Baugrutty at Gour; the tract called "the old courſe of the Ganges" in the Coſſimbazar iſland; or the channel which has been, within theſe few years, completely filled up near Jellinghy. Conſidered in this way, the Ganges will be found to occupy a conſiderable expanſe, of which a more correct idea may be formed, by taking the diſtance between any two places oppoſite to one another, which had formerly been, or one of which may ſtill remain, on the verge of, or in the vicinity of the ſtream; for inſtance:

	miles
Oodanulla to the ruins of Gour	15
Furruckabad to ditto	14
Comrah to Nabobgunge	10½
Comerpour to Bogwangola	9½
Extreme breadth of river bed between Jellinghy and Maizeconda	9½

If correſponding ſections of the bed of the river and neighbouring ground were repreſented, it would probably appear that all the land is diſpoſed in regular ſtrata; whence we might with certainty conclude, that the whole has been at ſome former periods depoſited by the ſtream. The ſtrata, in general, conſiſt of clay, ſand, and vegetable earth; the latter of which is always uppermoſt, except when in ſome extraordinary high flood, a new layer of ſand is again depoſited over it, by which means the ground becomes barren, or is at leaſt materially injured. The bed of the Ganges can ſcarcely be ſaid to be permanent in any part of its courſe through Bengal. There are, however, a few places, where, from local cauſes, the main channel and deepeſt water will probably always be found.

H. T. Colebrooke, Eſq. has given to the ſame Society an account of the "Origin and peculiar tenets of certain Muhammedan ſects. The following are among the more remarkable.

The Bohrahs, numerous in the Indian peninſula, but found alſo in moſt of the great cities of Hindooſtan, are conſpicuous for

for wearing at their orizons an appropriate dreſs, which they daily waſh with their own hands. Their diſpoſition for trade to the excluſion of every other mode of livelihood, and the government of their tribe by a hierarchy, render them alſo a peculiar ſect. They are frequently confounded with other ſects, as with the Alijlahiyahs, who hold, that celeſtial ſpirits, which cannot be otherwiſe known to mankind, have frequently appeared in palpable ſhapes. God himſelf has been manifeſted in the human form, but eſpecially in the perſon of Ali Murteza, whoſe image, being that of Ali Ullah on Ali-God, theſe ſectaries deem it lawful to worſhip. They believe in the metempſychoſis; and imagine that Ali Multeza, when he quitted this earth, returned to the ſun, which is the ſame with himſelf; and hence they call the ſun Ali Ullah. This ſect does not admit the authenticity of the Koran as it is now extant; pretending that it is a forgery of Abubecr, Omar, and Othman; others condemning it becauſe it was edited by the laſt-mentioned caliph. The leading tenet of this ſect is, that, in every age of the world, God is manifeſted in the perſons of prophets and ſaints; for inſtance, he was Adam, and afterwards Ahmed, and Ali; and, in like manner, theſe ſectaries believe in the tranſmigration of God into the perſons of the Imams. Some of them affirm that the manifeſtation of the divine being, in this age of the world, was Ali Ullah, and after him his glorious poſterity; and they conſider Muhammed as a prophet ſent by Ali Ullah. When God, ſay they, perceived Muhammed's inſufficiency, he himſelf aſſumed the human form for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the prophet.

The Bohrahs are a tribe of the faithful, which is ſettled chiefly at Ahmedabad and its environs. Their ſalvation in the boſom of religion took place about three hundred years ago, at the call of a virtuous and learned man whoſe name was Mullah Ali, and whoſe tomb is ſtill ſeen at the city of Cambayat.

The converſion of this people was thus conducted by him: as the inhabitants of Gujrat were Pagans, and were guided by an aged prieſt, the miſſionary judged it expedient firſt to offer himſelf as a pupil to the prieſt, and then to undertake the converſion of others. He accordingly paſſed ſome years in attendance on that prieſt, learned his language, ſtudied his ſciences, and became converſant with his books. By degrees he opened the articles of the faith to the enlightened prieſt, and perſuaded him to become a Muſſulman. Some of his people changed their religion in concert with their old inſtructor. But for a conſiderable time they diſſembled their faith, and ſought to keep it concealed through dread of the king.

At length the intelligence of the miniſter's converſion reached the monarch. He repaired to his houſe, and, finding him in the humble poſture of prayer, was incenſed againſt him. The miniſter perceived his anger, and pretended that his proſtrations were occaſioned by the ſight of a ſerpent, againſt which he was employing incantations. The king caſt his eyes towards a corner of the apartment, and it ſo happened that there he ſaw a ſerpent; the miniſter's excuſe appeared credible, and the king's ſuſpicions were lulled. Some time after the king himſelf became a convert to the Muſſulman faith, and at his death ordered that his body ſhould not be burnt according to the cuſtoms of the Pagans.

The party which retains Imamiyeh tenets comprehends nearly two thouſand families. They always have a pious learned man among them, who expounds the law according to their own doctrines. Moſt of them ſubſiſt by commerce and mechanical trades, and they tranſmit the fifth part of their gains to the Sayyads of Mediney; and pay their regular eleemoſynary contributions to the chief of the learned, who diſtributes the alms among the poor of the ſect. Theſe people are honeſt, pious, and temperate. They always ſuffer much perſecution, for the crime of bearing affection towards the holy family, and are ever involved in the difficulties of concealment.

The Sadikiyahs are a tribe of the faithful in Hindooſtan. They are dreadfully perſecuted by the arrogant Hinduis, who violate juſtice, and labour to extirpate this harmleſs tribe. Nearly thirty thouſand perſons of this ſect are ſettled in the provinces of Hindooſtan, moſt of whom ſubſiſt by commerce. They pay the fifth part of their gains to the deſcendants of Sayyad Cabir, who are their prieſts; and both preceptor and pupil, prieſts and laymen, all are zealous Shiahs.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. HENRY SMITH'S (*Lieutenant of the Navy*) *for a new kind of* VESSEL *for conveying* POWDER *from place to place.*

THIS gentleman, from his ſituation and experience, has witneſſed many accidents which have happened in the conveying powder from the hoy to the ſhip. Theſe are generally occaſioned by the barrels, &c. being chiefly made of wood with copper hoops, the hammering on and taking off of which frequently produce ſparks, and theſe communicating with the powder, prove inſtantly fatal. To remedy this defect, he propoſes to make the veſſels entirely of copper, and of ſuch a ſize as to be perfectly manageable, and to be moved by the hand. To the opening which admits the powder is to be fitted in a plug with a ſcrew, ſo as to be completely water-tight. Over the plug is to be a handle, by means of which the caſk is conveyed from one perſon to another without being once put out of the hand till it is placed in a ſituation where it is to remain. Among the various advantages enumerated are the following:—In the uſual method much of the powder is damaged by the moiſture getting through the barrel, which by the uſe of Mr. Smith's veſſel will be prevented. At preſent when powder is brought on board of ſhip, the ſides, decks, &c. are obliged to be covered with hides and other ſubſtances, to prevent accidents from the friction of nails, when the barrels are rolled along: but according to the new mode they are never permitted to be rolled, but are lifted from hand to hand. Beſides theſe, there are other advantages accruing by this method, with regard to filling cartridges, by which time is ſaved, and much leſs powder waſted than uſually happens in ſuch caſes.

MR. ROCHE'S (*Bloomſbury*) *for a* MEDICINE *for the* HOOPING-COUGH.

The Patentee of this medicine, if ſuch it may be called, profeſſes not only to relieve, but wholly remove this painful and ſometimes dangerous diſeaſe by external application only. The medicine is compounded principally of eſſential oils in different proportions, as the oil of elder, the oil of caraways, and the oil of roſemary, in which are mixed leaves of red-roſes, camomile flowers, &c.; the whole is to be ſimmered over a ſlow fire for the ſpace of twenty-four hours, and then preſſed through a ſieve. The mode of application is, to take a ſmall quantity, according to the age of the patient, of this medicine, and rub it over the pit of the ſtomach for about ten minutes before a fire, juſt previouſly to bed-time; then cover the part with a flannel, which is to be kept on the whole night, and to be exchanged for another piece of flannel in the day-time. The quantity uſed for an infant under ſix months of age is only the third part of a tea-ſpoonful, and to a child two years old a tea-ſpoonful is ſufficient for each embrocation.

MESSRS. GEORGE and WALTER BEAUMONT'S (*Huddesfield*) *for a* MIXTURE *to be uſed in the preparation of* SHEEP *or* LAMB'S WOOL *for various purpoſes.*

This mixture conſiſts of oil, united with, or diffuſed in, water, by means of an alkaline ſubſtance, ſuch as potaſh or volatile alkali; the former is, however, preferred by the Patentees, who give the following as the beſt proportions:—Diſſolve twelve ounces of the beſt potaſh in each gallon of water; then two parts of this ſolution are to be added to one of oil, and to be united by ſtirring or agitation. This compound liquor, thus produced, is that for which the patent has been obtained, and will, we are aſſured, be found to produce the effect of oil, when applied in the ſame manner as oil is commonly uſed in manufacturing cloths, kerſeymeres, and every other deſcription of woollen goods.

Remarks.—In all the operations upon wool, the manufacturer endeavours either to extend it by carding or ſpinning; or to condenſe it by weaving, fulling, felting, &c. In the former caſe it is neceſſary that the fibres of the wool ſhould, by means of ſome lubricating matter, be made to ſlide over each other; and no material has been before known which was adequate to the effect, except oil, in a pure ſtate, or nearly ſo. Water of itſelf is too harſh, and ſoon evaporates; and the ſolution of ſoap in water, in the requiſite proportions, becomes ſtiff, and cloggs the fibres of the wool. But the patent liquid is diſpoſed to remain in the ſtate of deliquefcence.

The Patentees further obſerve, that, in the operation of ſcowering or cleaning the

the goods from the oil after they are woven, leſs time and labour are required, than when oil only is made uſe of; and, that in no inſtance is the effect of this compoſition, when applied to the wool, different from oil, except on very greaſy wool; and on this they do not recommend its uſe, unleſs ſuch wool has been previouſly ſcowered.

MR. A. BEMETZRIEDER'S (*Chelſea*) *for making* PIANO-FORTES.

After a full deſcription of the various parts of the invention for which this patent has been taken, it is obſerved in the ſpecification, that the differences from the old conſtruction are not merely works of chance; they are grounded on principles either hitherto unknown or neglected. 1. Beſides the known proportions, there is a maximum, that is, a more advantageous point where the hammer ought to ſtrike the ſtring. This maximum requires the action in the middle of the inſtrument. 2. Strings riding upon a ſonorous plank, can give but a thin and ſtiff tone; but ſtrings riding upon a ſonorous body muſt give a finer, full, and ſinging tone, which is the reaſon that the new ſtring-frame has all the ſolidity wanted to reſiſt fully, and by itſelf, all the drawing forces, in order that a light and ſounding back may form a ſonorous body with a bridge-belly. 3. The piano-forte muſic is harmony; and harmony proceeds in its propagation from the treble to the baſs, and ought to go directly, and without reflexion, from the action of the player to the ears of the auditors. This is the reaſon why theſe inſtruments have the baſs and ſwelling at their back. 4. The piano-forte takes its name from its particular movement, which muſt be ſimple, free, and elaſtic, in order that the performer may have under his fingers the pianos, fortes, more pianos, more fortes, pianiſſimos, fortiſſimos. This is the reaſon that all the parts of the inſtrument are independent one of another; and the whole ſo conſtructed as to obey the player who has taſte and ſwelling at the end of his fingers.

MR. JOHN NORTON'S (*Roll's Buildings*) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the conſtruction of a* WATER-MILL.

This improvement conſiſts in the application of a ſcrew, either horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, to the impulſe of the water, and in ſuch a way that the ſcrew may receive a motion from the water round its own axis; and being applied to, and connected with, any of the well known machinery uſed in mill work, ſhall produce and communicate to ſuch ſaid machinery motion and effects as may produce the general purpoſes of a water-mill. The ſcrew is made of wood, iron, copper, or any other material, and will vary as to ſize, place, &c. and either with ſingle or double threads, and with one, two, or more threads, and theſe deeper or leſs deep as circumſtances may require.

Obſervations by the Patentee.—The great object of this invention is to acquire more power from the impulſe of the water than can be obtained by the common water-wheel, which does not receive the ſtream on above one-third of its circumference; and meeting with conſiderable oppoſition from the ſurface in going down, and having a conſiderable weight of water to lift in riſing, muſt ſubtract conſiderably from its power. But the ſcrew moves freely with the ſtream, which it receives on its whole circumference at once, and meets with no oppoſition to leſſen its power, which muſt therefore be at leaſt three times that of the wheel. Again, the wheel takes the ſtream near the ſurface; the ſcrew takes the bottom of the ſtream, which is heavier and ſtronger; and, working under the veſſel that carries the mill-work, is not liable to be damaged. The above is of courſe applicable to any purpoſe that requires a moving power.

MR. T. FULCHEL'S (*Ipſwich*) *for a* WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION, *in imitation of* PORTLAND STONE, *for* STUCCOING BUILDINGS, *&c.*

To three pecks of the beſt pit-ſand, waſhed perfectly clean, dried, and calcined, add twelve pounds of white lead, well dried; one peck and a half of dried whiting, and one pound of litharge of gold. Theſe are to be well mixed and beaten together with eight pints of linſeed-oil, and two pints of the ſpirits of turpentine, in a ſtone or wooden trough, or mortar, till the whole becomes of the conſiſtency of putty. It is then fit for *ſtuccoing*. When required for *waſhing* only, add to the above mixture twenty pints of linſeed-oil and ten pints of ſpirit of turpentine, and one pound of litharge of gold, the whole well mixed. The

ſtuccoing

ſtuccoing is to be performed in the ſame manner as plaſtering, and requires two coats; obſerving however not to lay on the ſecond coat till the firſt is quite dry. Old walls muſt be prepared by cutting out the bad parts of the ſtone or brick, and replacing them with new. The waſhing is done in the manner of painting, and requires two coats; the ſecond colouring not to be laid on till the firſt is perfectly dry. The ſtucco and waſh have the properties of keeping out all damps and wet effectually.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intitled "An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, during the preſent War, and for indemnifying Perſons who may ſuffer in their Property by ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe;" and to enable his Majeſty more effectually and ſpeedily to exerciſe his ancient and undoubted Prerogative, in requiring the military Service of his liege Subjects in caſe of Invaſion of the Realm."* (Paſſed 27th July, 1803, cap. 96).

IT is enacted, that the lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties and juſtices of the peace ſhall put this act into execution in like manner as the Militia-acts. § 1—2.

At the firſt general meetings of lieutenancy they ſhall iſſue orders to conſtables for returning liſts to the deputy-lieutenants, of men in the different pariſhes between 17 and 55 years of age, and appoint other meetings. § 3.

The general and ſubdiviſion meetings may appoint Special Conſtables from the fourth claſs of perſons enrolled for military ſervice. § 4.

General meeting ſhall be held annually in October.

If through neglect or miſtake, or from other cauſe, any act hereby required to be done at any ſuch meeting ſhall not be performed, the perſons authorized to do ſuch act, may carry the ſame into execution at any ſubſequent meeting. § 6.

The conſtables ſhall leave notice in writing, for every occupier of every dwelling houſe, or where ſuch dwelling-houſe ſhall be divided into different apartments, and occupied diſtinctly by ſeveral perſons, for the occupier of each, to produce, under a penalty of 20l. within two days, a liſt in writing of the Chriſtian and ſurname, and alſo of the age of each man reſident in ſuch houſe, or between ſeventeen and fifty-five years, diſtinguiſhing whether married or unmarried, and whether he hath any children under ten years, and whether he is willing to engage to ſerve as a volunteer. § 7.

But any perſon having more than one place of reſidence, may enrol himſelf, and return his ſervants and inmates for enrolment, in any one of the pariſhes in which he may have a reſidence, giving, in every ſuch caſe, notice in the other pariſhes of the pariſh in which he is to be enrolled and to return his ſervants and inmates for enrolment. § 8.

Where any notice ſhall be ſerved upon any Quaker, he ſhall produce to the officer a certificate under the hands of two Quakers, (houſekeepers,) acknowledging ſuch perſon to be one of their perſuaſion, and in ſuch caſes the officers ſhall make the returns for them. § 9.

The conſtables are to make out yearly liſts of men between the ages of ſeventeen and fifty-five, diſtinguiſhing their rank, &c. and dividing them into four claſſes: that is to ſay,

In the firſt claſs, they ſhall put all the men of the age of ſeventeen and under the age of thirty years, unmarried, and having no child or children living under the age of ten years.

In the ſecond claſs, all the men of the age of thirty and under the age of fifty years, unmarried, and having no child or children living under the age of ten years.

In the third claſs, all the men of the age of ſeventeen and under the age of thirty years, who are or have been married, and who have not more than two children living under the age of ten years.

And

* This is moſt commonly known by the name of the General Defence Act.

And in the fourth claſs, all the men not included in any of the former claſſes; and alſo diſtinguiſhing in ſuch liſts, which labour under any infirmity, and which are willing to engage to ſerve as volunteers, and which of them are clergymen or licenſed teachers of ſeparate congregations in holy orders or pretended holy orders, quakers, or medical practitioners, being houſeholders, or perſons ſerving as officers or otherwiſe in the army, navy, marines, militia, ſea fencibles, or volunteers; and which of them are conſtables or other peace-officers, or pariſh ſchoolmaſters in Scotland, acting in execution of this act; and copies of liſts are to be affixed on the church doors, with notice of the day for hearing appeals, and a return to be made to the firſt ſubdiviſion meeting. § 10.

Exemptions.—No perſon labouring under infirmity rendering him incapable of military ſervice, nor any clergyman, nor licenſed teacher of any ſeparate congregation in holy orders or pretended holy orders, and not carrying on any other trade, or exerciſing any other occupation for his livelihood except that of a ſchoolmaſter; nor any Quaker, nor any medical man actually practiſing as ſuch and being a houſekeeper, nor any perſon actually ſerving as an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, drummer, or private ſoldier, in his Majeſty's army, or in the marines, or the militia, or enrolled and ſerving as an effective member in any corps of ſea-fencibles or volunteers, nor any perſon actually ſerving as an officer or ſeaman in his Majeſty's navy, nor any lieutenant or deputy-lieutenant in any county, nor any conſtable or other peace-officer or pariſh ſchoolmaſter in Scotland, acting in the execution of this Act, ſhall be liable to be enrolled. § 12.

On the days and at the places appointed for the returns of the liſts, the conſtables or other officers ſhall attend and verify the returns on oath; and the deputy-lieutenants, at their ſubdiviſions, ſhall, after hearing any appeals, direct ſuch liſts to be amended, and the names of any perſons omitted to be inſerted; and after amending the ſaid liſts, ſhall prepare a roll of the names and deſcriptions of all the men returned in the ſeveral pariſhes within their ſubdiviſions, and, if neceſſary for the purpoſes of this Act, appoint the times and places of their ſecond meetings within their ſubdiviſions, and ſhall return to the clerk of the general meetings, certified copies of the ſaid ſubdiviſion rolls, and the ſame ſhall be filed for the uſe of the general meetings; and the deputy-lieutenants ſhall, in their ſubdiviſions, cauſe the rolls to be carefully filed and preſerved in the cuſtody of the clerk of the ſubdiviſions. § 15.

Penalty for endeavouring to prevail on conſtables, &c. to make falſe returns, or for refuſing to tell names, &c. 10l. § 16.

Two juſtices may appoint deputies to act as officers for Quakers, for carrying this Act into execution, who ſhall be entitled to an allowance for their pains, which may be levied as under Militia Acts on Quakers. § 20.

His Majeſty may order that pariſhes ſhall be provided with arms and accoutrements, and ſuch arms and accoutrements ſhall be kept in the church or chancel, or in ſuch other ſafe place within the pariſh, as the lieutenant or deputy lieutenants ſhall direct, under the care of the churchwardens, elders, conſtables, ſchoolmaſters, and other parochial officers, under the orders of the lieutenant or deputy-lieutenants, ſhall refuſe or neglect to obey ſuch orders, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit not exceeding 50l. § 25.

The expence in keeping ſuch arms and accoutrements, and in maintaining them clean, ſhall be paid by the pariſh; and two deputy-lieutenants are once in every to view ſuch arms and accoutrements, and make order for the payment of ſuch expences. § 26.

The lieutenant may appoint officers, and the captain may appoint non-commiſſioned officers and drummers of his company. § 30.

The deputy-lieutenants or captains may employ out-penſioners, &c. to train the men, at an allowance by the pariſh of not more than 2s. 6d. per day. § 32.

One of the conſtables, or like officers, ſhall, in every pariſh, duly attend at the times and places appointed for training and exerciſe; and ſhall be entitled at the end of each year, on going out of office, to not exceeding 5l. for his pains. § 32.

Perſons not reſiding more than four miles from the place of exerciſe, who ſhall not attend, ſhall forfeit 5s. but thoſe excuſed from the poor-rates, &c. only 1s. and if they neglect for three ſucceſſive days, a larger penalty; viz. 40s. in lieu of ſuch 5s. and 5s. in lieu of ſuch 1s. § 35.

But any perſon abſent from the pariſh in which enrolled, who ſhall produce a certificate of his having attended the exerciſe in any other pariſh, ſhall not be liable to fine. § 36.

When

When his Majeſty ſhall order extraordinary training, if within the hours of labour, perſons earning their livelihood by daily labour be entitled, from the pariſh, to 1s. for each attendance, &c. § 37.

Perſons, during exerciſe, not conducting themſelves decently, or not obeying the commands of their officers, liable to a penalty of 5s. or, on non-payment thereof, be impriſoned for not exceeding one week. § 38.

Perſons who have religious ſcruples, ſhall be excuſed from attendance on Sundays, if they attend on any other day appointed in lieu thereof. § 39.

Perſons obtaining a certificate from the captain of their proficiency in the uſe of arms, being allowed by deputy-lieutenants, ſhall be excuſed from further attendance. § 41.

Muſkets to be marked G. R. and if any perſon ſhall not re-deliver them, or ſell, pawn, or loſe any arms or accoutrements, or ſhall damage any arms, he ſhall forfeit, not more than 40s. or be committed not exceeding a month. § 42.

Penalty for buying, &c. ſuch arms, or accoutrements, 10l. or impriſonment for three months. § 43.

In all caſes of actual invaſion, or on the appearance of the enemy in force upon the coaſt, his Majeſty ſhall order the lieutenants to draw out, and embody, all the men enrolled under this Act, whether they ſhall belong to the firſt or any other claſs, except ſuch as are exempted, or ſo many as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and to cauſe ſuch men to be placed in ſuch of the exiſting regiments, whether of regulars, militia, or fencibles, appointed to ſerve in Great Britain, or formed into ſuch new regiments, as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and to put the ſaid forces under the command of ſuch general or other officers as he ſhall appoint, and to direct all or any of the ſaid men, to be led into any part of Great Britain, for the repelling and prevention of any ſuch invaſion, or for the ſuppreſſion of any rebellion or inſurrection within Great Britain ariſing or exiſting at the time of ſuch invaſion; and while embodied, the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and private men, ſhall be ſubject to all the proviſions contained in any Act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and all the proviſions contained in ſuch Act and the Articles of War. § 44.

But when his Majeſty ſhall order the men enrolled to be embodied, the occaſion ſhall be communicated to parliament, &c. § 45.

And no perſon ſo embodied ſhall be compellable to ſerve out of Great Britain. § 46.

If any perſon ſo ordered to be drawn out and embodied, not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him from military ſervice, and not prevented by any inevitable accident or neceſſity, ſhall not appear and march in purſuance of ſuch order, or upon the making of any general ſignals of alarm, ſuch man ſhall be liable to be apprehended and puniſhed as a deſerter; and if any perſon ſhall harbour and conceal any ſuch man, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit 100l. § 50.

But perſons repairing on horſeback, armed and accoutred at their own expence, ſhall be appointed to ſome corps of cavalry. § 51.

In all caſes in which any volunteer corps ſhall be formed, in any county or pariſh, or in which any perſons between ſeventeen and fifty-five ſhall engage to ſerve as volunteers, whoſe effective numbers ſhall amount to ſuch proportion of the number enrolled in ſuch county or pariſh under this Act as ſhall appear ſatisfactory, not being leſs than three-fourths of the whole number enrolled in the firſt claſs, and ſuch volunteer corps ſhall have agreed to be trained and exerciſed, and to march to any part of Great Britain, for the defence thereof, his Majeſty may ſuſpend within ſuch county or pariſh ſuch of the proviſions of this Act as require the men enrolled to be trained, or embodied, as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem neceſſary. § 53.

But every ſuch volunteer corps, and all volunters under this Act, ſhall be liable to march to any part of Great Britain for the defence thereof, on any invaſion, &c. whenever they ſhall be ſummoned by the lieutenant of the county, or in conſequence of any general ſignals of alarm; but no perſon in any volunteer corps ſhall be placed in any regiment, and every perſon refuſing or neglecting to march on ſummons or ſignals of alarm, ſhall be deemed to be a deſerter, and ſubject to puniſhment as ſuch; and all ſuch volunteer corps ſhall thereupon be ſubject to all the proviſions contained in the Mutiny and the Articles of War. § 54.

The Lord Warden and the Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries ſhall have the ſame military command and rank, and the Lord Warden the ſame power of appointing a Special Deputy Warden to act in his abſence, within the Stannaries, as the

lieutenants

lieutenants and vice-lieutenants have in their reſpective counties. § 56.

Every perſon ſo called out ſhall, upon repairing to the place of aſſembly, take an oath to "be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, and faithfully ſerve his Majeſty in Great Britain for the defence of the ſame, againſt all his enemies and oppoſers whatſoever;" and thereupon ſhall be placed under the command of ſuch general, &c. as his Majeſty ſhall direct. § 58.

When the perſons ſo enrolled ſhall be ordered out into actual ſervice, the receiver general ſhall pay to the captain two guineas for the uſe of every ſuch perſon, which ſhall immediately be paid to ſuch perſon, for neceſſaries. § 59.

After the defeat and expulſion of the enemy, or the ſuppreſſion of any rebellion or inſurrection, the perſons drawn out ſhall be returned to their pariſhes, and one guinea paid to each, to enable him to return to his pariſh. § 60.

The wives and families of perſons enrolled under this Act, are intitled to relief according to proviſions of 43 Geo. 3, cap. 4? and 89, as to the militia, and in England ſhall be repaid quarterly to the pariſh-officers by the receiver general of the county, &c. § 61.

Nothing herein ſhall exempt any perſon from being ballotted to ſerve in the militia, or additional force raiſed under the foreſaid Acts of 43 of Geo. III. if he ſhall be liable thereto. § 62.

The lieutenants, &c. ſhall have the chief command of the men enrolled while in their counties, or until put under the command of officers in his Majeſty's ſervice. § 68.

Where perſons ſhall be unwilling to take the compenſation aſcertained as mentioned in 43 Geo. 3, c. 55, (ſee Magazine for Auguſt, p. 65) for articles found neceſſary for the public ſervice, the lieutenant ſhall ſummon a jury, who ſhall aſcertain the value, and the money is to be paid as in the Act. § 70.

But no indemnification ſhall be made to any male perſon, whoſe name does not appear in the muſter roll of the pariſh, and who being of an age and fit for military, ſhall not have complied with all the proviſions of the Act, and who ſhall not make it appear, that he has done his utmoſt to prevent the property falling into the hands of the enemy. § 71.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte, as performed by the Author with the utmoſt applauſe at the Opera Concert. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Frances Fitzgerald, by D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d.

THIS concerto, which occupies thirty-nine cloſely-printed pages, comprizes three movements. The firſt movement is buſy, rapid, and brilliant; the ſecond an elegant *adagio*, formed from a favourite Scotch air; and the third a paſtoral rondo, in which is introduced an imitation of a ſtorm, and from which the compoſition is known by the appellation of the "Storm Concerto." To Mr. Steibelt we muſt allow the diſplay of uncommon talent in this production. The paſſages are rich and various; an union of idea is every where preſerved, while the modulation is maſterly, and in ſome inſtances original. The execution is not merely rapid, but to a crowded ſucceſſion of notes adds a certain poignant, ſparkling effect which only genius can conceive, and experience produce. The mimic ſtorm exhibits an extraordinary command of turbulence and commotion, and preſents to the mind a lively picture of convulſed nature.

Two Admired Airs, compoſed with Variations for the Piano-forte, by John Roſs, of Aberdeen. 3s.

The variations of theſe airs are given with alternate digreſſions, which are ſo conſtructed as to relieve each other with a highly-pleaſing effect. The themes are uniformly preſerved, and not only require the aid of the adventitious matter, but derive from it the full advantage of an interchange of novel paſſages and variegated modulation. The execution is progreſſive, and is calculated to reward with much improvement the diligence of the practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Walter Carruthers, by James Brooks. 3s.

This ſonata, in which Mr. Brooks has

introduced Dr. Arne's favourite air of "When forced from dear Hebe to go," poſſeſſes many traits of an elegant imagination and a cultivated judgment. The firſt movement is eaſy and flowing, and the variations and other adcititious matter given to the air are highly creditable to Mr. Brooks's taſte and judgment in embelliſhment.

A Grand March for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Eccleſton, by Joſeph William Holder, Muſ. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

Mr. Holder has acquitted himſelf in the preſent compoſitions with conſiderable taſte, ſpirit, and judgment. The introductory movement poſſeſſes ſome ingenious and elegant paſſages; and the march itſelf is marked with ſtrength, boldneſs, and dignity.

"*Poor Fanny*," *a favourite Ballad, ſung by Mrs. Bland, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Words and Melody by Mr. Rannie.* 1s.

Mr. Rannie, who is known to the public as the author of many well-written and popular ballads, has given in the melody of "Poor Fanny" a pleaſing ſpecimen of his muſical taſte. The ideas are eaſy, natural, and connected; and the whole aſſumes a propriety of character that ſpeaks more judgment than is generally diſplayed by non-profeſſing compoſers.

A Second Book of Three eaſy Leſſons for the Piano-forte. Compoſed for the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte Cholmondelly, by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 4s.

Theſe leſſons are written in a familiarity of ſtyle perfectly according with the uſeful deſign of the author, and forming an excellent ſequel to Mr. Mazzinghi's firſt book. The paſſages are every where judiciouſly adapted to the finger of the young practitioner, and, if properly attended to, will quickly form the hand, and promote that improvement for which they are expreſsly intended.

"*Sweetly the Birds were ſinging O!*" *A favourite Song. Written by C. Dibdin, junior. Compoſed by Mrs. C. Dibdin.* 1s.

We are ſenſible of the obligation when a lady affords us the pleaſure of applauding her efforts. Mrs. C. Dibdin has ſet to this prettily-written ſong a very appropriate and pleaſing melody. The ideas have throughout a natural connection, and the baſs, with very few exceptions, is choſen with ſcientific propriety.

March for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by W. Howard. 1s.

Mr. Howard has conceived this march with ſpirit. The ſubject is bold and free, and the variegated arpeggio paſſages, are analogous and of good effect. The general conſtruction is accommodated to the powers of the learner, and the piece is altogether calculated to advance the execution and expreſſion of the finger.

Our King and Ourſelves, a loyal and patriotic Song. Written by W. C. Sympſon, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed by J. Brooks, and ſung with the greateſt Applauſe by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall-gardens. 1s.

The muſic of this ſong is not without merit; we can ſcarcely ſay the ſame of the words. In the one we trace ſomething like melody and character; but in the other, little that borders either on real poetry or decent verſification.

A Firſt Set of Six Duetts for Two Clarinets. Compoſed in a familiar and agreeable Style for the Uſe of Beginners, by John Aldridge, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 2s.

Mr. Aldridge has diſplayed much fancy and judgment in theſe duetts. The paſſages are pleaſing and well-adapted for the inſtrument for which they are written; and the parts are blended with a propriety and contrivance which beſpeak a familiar acquaintance with the laws of combination.

The Fiſher, an admired Ballad, with Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by Reichardt. 1s.

The melody of this little ballad is ſimple and pleaſing; and the words poſſeſs much of the ſpirit and beauty of fine poetry. The Fiſher is, on the whole, one of thoſe engaging and eligible ſongs which we can recommend as claiming a place on the deſk of every young lady's piano-forte.

"*Say, Fanny, why is gentle Love*," *a favourite Ballad. Compoſed by T. Robinſon, of Dublin.* 1s.

The preſent ballad is one of that great number in which nothing below or above mediocrity is found. A quiet, gentle ſtream of melody that neither diſturbs nor delights, engages nor ſurpriſes, forms the chief, if not the only characteriſtic.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

BEFORE Dr. PRIESTLEY left England he had publiſhed two volumes of *A General Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church, from the Fall of the Weſtern Empire to the preſent Time.* He has ſince employed himſelf in completing the work in four additional volumes. They are juſt arrived from America, and will be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the courſe of this month.

A Hiſtory of Animal Chemiſtry, by W. B. JOHNSON, the friend of the late Dr. Darwin, in three volumes, octavo, with a copious Index, is nearly ready for publication.

Mrs. SEWARD's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Darwin, in one volume, octavo, will be publiſhed this month.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES, whoſe elegant pen has already commanded ſuch general applauſe, has finiſhed and will ſpeedily publiſh a Poem, under the title of "The Spirit of Diſcovery by Sea."

A new periodical paper, under the title of *The Man in the Moon*, will be commenced in November, and be continued every Wedneſday and Saturday.

A Third Volume of the Life and Writings of W. Cowper, Eſq. conſiſting of Original Letters, edited by W. HAYLEY, Eſq. may be expected to appear about Chriſtmas, and a new edition of the firſt and ſecond volumes will be ready in the courſe of this month.

A new Edition of Mr. SKRIMSHIRE's popular Chemical Eſſays will be publiſhed next month.

Mr. THOMAS MORTIMER (formerly Britiſh Vice Conſul at Oſtend), whoſe various uſeful publications have been univerſally eſteemed in his own and foreign countries, upwards of forty years paſt,* is preparing for the preſs a curious and novel work, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, in one volume, royal quarto, embelliſhed with numerous elegant plates, "Hiſtorical and Biographical Memoirs of the Jews in Great Britain, from the Era of their firſt Eſtabliſhment to the preſent Time."—In the courſe of the work, Mr. Mortimer intends to introduce a review of the national advantages in reſpect to commerce, public credit, and financial reſources, which reſult from the protection and encouragement the Jews enjoy under our excellent conſtitution; contraſted with the perſecutions, prohibitions, and reſtrictions, to which they are ſubjected in other Chriſtian countries, on the Continent of Europe. The names of perſons who may be diſpoſed to patronize Mr. Mortimer's work will be received by Mr. Phillips, in St. Paul's Church-yard, or Mr. Aſperne, Cornhill.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, whoſe Annals of Agriculture have been the fortunate means of exciting the preſent ſpirit of improvement in that important ſcience, has recently announced his intention to introduce into the ſame periodical work an account of the proceedings of the various Agricultural Societies. His late circular letter on this ſubject deſerves the attention of our Agricultural Readers, and we inſert it beneath:

To the Societies for the Encouragement of Agriculture in the Britiſh Empire.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The ſucceſs that has locally attended your aſſociated and patriotic labours, has been felt with intereſt, and commended with juſtice, wherever your influence has extended: but it has often been a ſubject of lamentation, that the public at large have been ignorant of proceedings, the knowledge of which would have tended materially to the amelioration of the national huſbandry.—This deficiency has reſulted from your laudable exertions having been detailed, in ſome inſtances, only in provincial publications, and loſt with diurnal and fugitive pieces on much leſs important topics; in others they have not been publiſhed at all.—The Editor of the Annals has, for ſome years paſt, received many applications for the Rules and Orders of Societies, as the baſis of new eſtabliſhments; a proof that the information requiſite in ſuch caſes was not regularly detailed in any exiſting work. This circumſtance, combined with the unqueſtioned utility of making known the tranſactions of all theſe public bodies in ſome regular publication, which might be eaſily and with certainty conſulted, has induced him, in the new form under which the Annals will, in future, be arranged, to aſſign a conſiderable portion of the work for the Regiſter of the

* The firſt edition of his well-known book "*Every Man his own Broker*," was publiſhed ſo long ſince as 1761, and the thirteenth edition is now in circulation.

Britiſh Societies; in which their Rules and Orders, their Premiums propoſed, their Rewards conferred, the Journal of their Meetings, the Names of the attending Members, and all other Particulars with which he may be favoured, ſhall be duly and immediately inſerted. And as a few deſultory accounts of theſe proceedings would not anſwer the purpoſe of that general information which it is deſirable to communicate, he humbly hopes that the preſidents, vice-preſidents, ſecretaries, and members, of all theſe ſocieties will ſo far patronize the plan, now intended to be carried into execution, as to propoſe or permit the tranſmiſſion of their tranſactions to him, through the medium of their ſecretaries; and he engages that they ſhall, in exact order, be laid before the Public, in the firſt enſuing numbers of this work."

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Bradfield Hall, near Bury, Suffolk, Sept. 15, 1803. ARTHUR YOUNG.

There is certainly not a farm-houſe in the three kingdoms which ought to be without the Annals of Agriculture. Every number contains information, which, if practically applied, would more than defray the expence of taking the work for the whole year, independently of the ſuggeſtions for permanent improvements with which it always abounds.

Dr. TOULMIN will ſoon publiſh a ſmall volume, entitled "Addreſſes to Young Men." The ſubjects on which they turn are, ſober-mindedneſs, religion, the purſuit of knowledge, company, converſation, ſympathy towards the ſex and marriage, and on application to trade or a profeſſion; all ſubjects of intereſt and importance to the manners and happineſs of youth.

Mr. FERON, veterinary ſurgeon to the thirteenth regiment of Light Dragoons, has ready for publication, A New Syſtem of Farriery, including the improved mode of treatment and preſcriptions recommended by the Veterinary College in every diſeaſe of difficult management. With plates ſhewing the external ſtructure of the horſe; repreſenting the exact proportions of a blood-horſe; and a deſcription of all the defects that tend to impede velocity. To the whole he has added the method of curing the principal diſeaſes, to which cows, ſheep, &c. are ſubject.

"*L'Inconſtant Françoiſe*," a deſcriptive and ſatirical poem, will ſpeedily appear from the pen of Mr. Amplett, author of the "War Offering."

A new and improved edition of Mr. Byron's Short hand, edited by Mr. MOLINEUX, of Macclesfield, is now in the preſs, and will be ready for publication in the courſe of a few weeks.

The flavour of malt-ſpirits is ſaid to be highly improved, by putting three ounces and a half of finely-powdered charcoal, and four ounces and an half of ground-rice, into a quart of ſpirits, and letting it ſtand during fifteen days, frequently ſtirring it; then let the liquor be ſtrained, and it will be found nearly of the ſame flavour as brandy.

In the laſt number of the Annals of Agriculture, the MARQUIS of EXETER ſays, that ſwans will keep water free from weeds. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Burghley there is an artificial piece of water, about a mile in length, which uſed to be ſo over-run with weeds, that three men were employed conſtantly for ſix months in every year to keep them under; in which they never perfectly ſucceeded. About ſeven years ago, two pair of ſwans were put on the water; they completely cleared away all the weeds the firſt year; and none have appeared ſince, as the ſwans conſtantly eat them before they riſe to the ſurface.

Seeds, when not ſufficiently ripe, will ſwim, but when arrived at full maturity, they will be found uniformly to fall to the bottom; a fact that is ſaid to hold equally true of all ſeeds from the cocoa-nut to the orchis.

The Lombard Poplar is recommended as a timber adapted for flooring granaries, which is ſaid to prevent the deſtruction of corn by weevils and inſects.

Mr. CHARLES WYATT invites the curious and perſons intereſted in the buſineſs of the diſtillery, to an examination of his patent method of diſtilling ardent ſpirits, and drying coffee and other ſubſtances by ſteam. The proceſs may be ſeen any day at the diſtillery on Bank-ſide. The advantages obtained by this over the uſual mode of working are, according to the experiments made on a large ſcale by this gentleman, an improvement in the quality of the ſpirit; a facility and ſecurity in conducting the operation; a reduction in the labour, and in the duration of the proceſs; a reduction in the expenſe of fuel; and a conſiderable reduction in the original expenſe and ſubſequent repair of utenſils.

The boiler of a ſteam-engine, in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, lately burſt with ſuch violence as to lay the whole building in ruins. Three men were killed on the ſpot, one of whom was thrown to the diſtance of 170 feet; of two others who were wounded, one is ſince dead; and

and another, who was returning to his work, lost his hearing for several hours. Some of the bricks of the furnace were thrown 600 feet from the furnace. This fatal accident was probably owing to the over-loading of the safety-valve. The boiler was of cast-iron, and about an inch and a quarter thick.

It will be interesting to many Readers of the Monthly Magazine to be informed, that there is every reason to hope that the Rev. THOMAS FYSCHE PALMER is safe on his voyage home. The friends of this gentleman had long since given him up for lost; by letters, however, received within these few weeks from the Philippines, it appears that he was at Manilla, where he had been driven by stress of weather; that he was much broken in health and constitution, but that he intended to take the first opportunity that should present itself for returning to England.

A Board of Agriculture has been instituted at Philadelphia. The establishment of such a society was a favourite idea of the late General Washington.

It appears by the last letters from Capt. BAUDIN, who is employed by the French Government, on a voyage of discovery, that the population of Port Jackson, and the adjacent places occupied by the English, amount to 6,000 persons, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The natives settled in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson have retired to the interior part of the country in proportion as the English have penetrated into it. They are, however, frequently met with, but never in considerable numbers. They have lost but little of their primitive habits. The stock of cattle has so much increased, that in the month of August 1802, there were reckoned 800 bulls, 3600 cows, 6,000 sheep, 1800 goats, and more than 10,000 hogs.

The eclipse of the sun which took place on the morning of the 17th of August, was observed at Paris by DELAMBRE, MESSIER, LALANDE, jun. BURCKHARDT, and LALANDE, Sen. The last gentleman says, "I saw the commencement at $5^h\ 59'\ 18''$, at the college of France; and Messier observed the end at $7^h\ 46'\ 8''$. In consequence of the rule, I have formed to calculate such observations, the same day I found the conjunction at $6^h\ 30'\ 24''$ true time, reduced to the meridian of the observatory. This will serve as a term of comparison for finding the longitude of all those countries where it may have been observed with accuracy. It was annular in Egypt."

Mr. WOOLF has lately invented a boiler for steam-engines on a new construction, which is calculated to resist a much greater degree of expansive force than can ever in any case be required. Instead of a single vessel, it consists of a combination of cylindrical tubes, which unite the two-fold advantage of exposing a much larger surface to the action of the fire than the common boiler, while they possess a much greater degree of strength.

C. CONTE' has found out a composition that will effectually prevent iron, steel, &c. from rusting. This method consists in mixing with fat oil varnish four-fifths of well-rectified spirit of turpentine. The varnish is to be applied by means of a sponge; and articles varnished in this manner will retain their metallic brilliancy, and never contract any spots of rust. It may be applied to copper, and to the preservation of philosophical instruments, which by being brought into contact with water are liable to lose their splendour and to become tarnished.

Dr. SCHAUB has discovered a new method of obtaining Prussic acid in a state of absolute purity. The process consists in pouring upon one part of Prussian-blue, half as much sulphuric acid, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and subsequent distillation. The Prussic acid passes over in alkohol: its odour greatly resembles the water of the Lauro Cerasus. It is a deadly poison to animals.

The following method of obtaining tungsten is recommended by RICHTER, a German chemist:—Let equal parts of tungsten oxide (tungstic acid) and dried blood be exposed for some time to a red-heat in a crucible; pass the black powder, which is formed, into another smaller crucible, and expose it again to a violent heat in a forge for at least an hour, and tungsten will be found in the crucible in its metallic state.

Mr. R. VAZIE has invented an instrument for facilitating evaporation. It consists of a hollow cylinder, caused to revolve slowly within a boiler of correspondent form and dimensions. A common roasting-jack may be so applied as to give motion to a number of these cylinders. Equal vessels being filled with water, and exposed as nearly at possible to the same degree of heat, the cylinder was applied to one of them, and it was found that the evaporation in this vessel exceeded that of the other in the proportion of three to two nearly. The heat of the agitated vessel was constantly 170°, that of the other 212°.

M. BUSCHENDERF has invented a preſs for packing all kinds of goods with expedition. It is cheap, eaſily worked, occupies little room, and is calculated to ſave the expence of metal vices and ſcrews, and to obviate the neceſſity of wooden ſcrews, which are apt to ſwell with humidity; the operation being performed by the action of a lever, the power of which may be eaſily augmented.

It appears from ſome experiments made by Citizen VAUQUELIN, that buckwheat yields by combuſtion a conſiderable quantity of potaſh, which may be employed with advantage in the glaſs-manufactories. The aſhes of other vegetables contain only from 18 to 20 per cent of that alkali, or nearly one-fifth; but the of aſhes buckwheat contain 33 per cent, or nearly one-third.

The Rhus radicans of Linnæus, or the Toxicodendron of Tournefort, the juice of which is acrid and corroſive, and which by ſimple contact commonly cauſes erifipelatous eruptions, has been hitherto known only by its deſtructive qualities, and by ſome properties which are uſeful in dying. Dr. DUFRESNOY, of Montpellier, has accidentally diſcovered in this plant certain valuable qualities. Having obſerved that a young man, who had been troubled for ſix months with a tetter on his wriſt, was ſuddenly cured by handling the Rhus radicans, he determined to try the effect of it in other caſes; and after ſeveral experiments, he has aſcertained its efficacy in deſtroying ring-worms, and in healing paralyſis.

M. FABRONI, a ſcientific Italian, having obſerved that the ſucculent leaves of the *aloë ſuccotorina anguſtifolia* acquired an agreeable violet colour when laid to dry upon plants, he wiſhed to try by experiment, whether he could not ſeparate the the matter or ſtamina of this beautiful colour from the juice of the living leaves of this plant. For this purpoſe, after having ſqueezed the leaves of the plant, and extracted the juice, he expoſed it in an open veſſel to the contact of the air; he ſoon found that it firſt turned red, and that, by degres, it paſſed to a moſt beautiful purple violet. The ſame juice, mixed either with acids or alkalies, turned alſo red, and at laſt became diſturbed, and yielded a ſort of violet feculence or ſediment. The juice of aloes may therefore be conſidered as capable of furniſhing a colour, which is ſo much the more valuable, as, on being diſſolved in water, it may ſerve, either in heat or cold, to the dyeing of ſilk, from the ſlighteſt to the deepeſt tint. Silk without dreſſing becomes impregnated with it and fixes it. Silk done over with brimſtone attracts it equally, although this latter ſeems but little diſpoſed to take any colour whatever. The aloë, it is true, is not a plant indigenous to our climates, but it partakes of this inconvenience in common with almoſt all the ſubſtances that ſerve for dyeing, and even with a great number of thoſe that ſerve us for food. We may procure the juice of aloes, by importing it direct from Sucotra, not ſuch as we have it by commercial convevance, reduced to a thick conſiſtence by fire, but dried by the action of the air, or ſtill better prepared by an acid. Beſides, as this plant grows without difficulty in our botanical gardens, there is reaſon to hope, at leaſt, in the ſouthern climates of Italy, that it may be ſufficiently multiplied by culture, to admit of extracting the colour from it. The value of this new colour will appear more evident, by conſidering that it is unalterable in acids and in alkalies, and that, from this circumſtance, it poſſeſſes the rare quality of not being capable of taking ſpots. Moreover, when it is conſidered that the oxygene which diſcolours our linen and our ſilks ſo as to render them white, is, ſo to ſpeak, the principle of the colour of the aloes, we muſt infer from this, that the air cannot alter a quality given by itſelf, and hence we may conclude with Fabroni; that the colour produced by the juice of aloes, is one of the moſt ſtable known in nature.

Citizen HAUY, a learned mineralogiſt of Paris, in a Memoir upon Topazes, lately publiſhed by him, obſerves that he had never been able to determine that there exiſted in topazes a correlation between the poſition of the electric poles and the reſults of the laws of ſtructure, relative to the parts in which thoſe poles reſided. He deſcribes the apparatus which he has made uſe of, to verify his conjectures, and to determine the electricity of the topaz. It reſults from his excellent experiments, that the reſinous or negative pole of the cryſtal is at the place of the ſuperior ſummit, that which exhibits ten faces, and that the vitreous, or negative pole reſides in the ſummit with ſix faces.

A beautiful foſſile fiſh was lately found in one of the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris, which is the ſecond that has been diſcovered in a maſs of ſolid ſtone; it belongs to the genus Coryphene of Lacepede, and has a cloſe affinity to the Coryphenus Chryſurus.

In

In the third number of the Annals of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory lately publiſhed at Paris, is the report of the profeſſors of the muſeum on the collections of natural hiſtory, brought from Egypt, by Citizen E. GEOFFROY, which report is drawn up by Cit. CUVIER, LAMARCK, and LACEPEDE. In this they render the juſtice to Cit. Geoffroy, to acknowledge that, ſince the celebrated Dombey, no voyager has ſo much augmented the zoological collection of the muſeum. This curious collection, brought by Citizen Geoffroy, contains animals of all ages, from the oxen Apis & Mnevis, to the crocodile, the ichneumon, the ape and the Ibis. Then not a ſingle piece is wanting to the ancient Ibis, which Citizen Geoffroy has drawn from its envelope or covering; the heads of the mummies which he has collected, prove, that the wear of the teeth is only owing to age and to the diætetic regimen. He has collected a new ſpecies of hare, one of a fox, one of a hedge-hog, four of rats, eleven of bats, and alſo many of known ſpecies, but which were not to be found in the cabinet; he has only collected a few birds, but a great number of reptiles; and his ichthyological collection is on the whole extremely valuable.

Cit. FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, member of the Conſervative Senate, and of the National Inſtitute, has lately publiſhed a treatiſe at Paris, in the form of a letter, on the tree called *Le Robinier*, or the falſe Acacia, its culture, uſes, &c. This tree, he obſerves, improperly known by the name of falſe Acacia, was brought from America by Jean Robin, curator of the king's garden, about the year 1620; it was quickly perceived that in the courſe of ten or twelve years, it would, in very barren lands reach the ſize of an oak of thirty or forty years ſtanding; but it appears that the advantage which it preſented of putting forth flowers of an agreeable ſcent, has hitherto condemned it to be only a tree for ſhew. This has been always the language of the different ſocieties of agriculture, of the miniſterial inſtructions, French and foreign treatiſes of gardening, &c. &c. In the ſpace of ten years, however, ſays Citizen de NEUFCHATEAU, a number of Robiniers, planted in the *quincunx* form, at the diſtance of two metres from one another, and valued at not more than ſix francs, had a cutting or felling worth about 36000 francs the hectare (a ſpace little more than two acres); and in the courſe of the laſt ten years, has had three prunings or toppings of very conſiderable value. The ſame trees, planted in the form of hedges, and cropped every third year, form an impenetrable incloſure with a very valuable produce. Notwithſtanding this, it requires only a ſlight and meagre ſoil.

In the iſland of Iceland there were two biſhopricks, and two Latin ſchools; the Daniſh Government has recently ſuppreſſed one of the biſhopricks, and the Latin ſchool of Holum; that of Reikevig and the biſhoprick of Skalholt are preſerved, as being thought ſufficient for the wants of a country ſo northern (this, at leaſt, is announced as the pretext)—a country, however, where there are always to be found ſome zealous votaries of learning, and a number of young perſons who proceed with ardour in the literary career, ſo glorioufly traced out by their anceſtors.

Citizen G. FISCHER, profeſſor of natural hiſtory and librarian at Mayence, has lately diſcovered a new ſpecies of *Tarſier* among the mammiferous collections of the late profeſſor Felig; he admits, with other ſkilful naturaliſts, that it is rather prejudicial than uſeful to multiply the ſpecies, yet, he obſerves, the characters of this tarſier are ſo very diſtinct, that we muſt, of neceſſity, conſider it as a new ſpecies. Here follows his deſcription of it: "The tarſier, with brown paws, four inciſive upper teeth, ſharp; the outer ones very ſhort, the intermediate ones very long, rather ſunk in and furniſhed with a lateral *arrêt*; two inciſive lower teeth, very cloſe together at the point. Citizen Fiſcher gives a very minute anatomical deſcription of an individual tarſier which had been preſerved in liquor; his diſſertation is accompanied with two plates; one repreſents the animal, the other its ſkeleton.

Preſent ſtate of literature in Turkey.—Some years ago a printing-office was eſtabliſhed at Conſtantinople. There are eight preſſes; and Abdurrheman Efendi, director of the inſtitution, takes care to keep them continually employed. The Sultan from time to time allots certain ſum, towards the ſupport of this printing-office. The income of the director is derived ſolely from the profits ariſing from the ſale of the books; and he is obliged to pay all the workmen. The office has been removed from the ſuburb Shaſker, into the ſuburb Scutari, where a large and commodious edifice, ſituated near the barracks of the Janiſaries, has been fitted up for the purpoſe. The following are the works which have hitherto came forth from the preſſes of this inſtitute:—1. A Pocket Dictionary

nary of the Turkiſh and Perſian Languages. 2. A complete Dictionary of theſe Languages. 3. A Turkiſh, Arabic, and Perſian Dictionary, Lehoſhetollugat. 4. Tables of Logarithms, and 5. A Treatiſe upon Trigonometry. The two laſt were printed for the uſe of the corps of engineers. They are at preſent reprinting the Arabic Turkiſh Dictionary of Wanouli, which had become exceedingly ſcarce and dear. They are likewiſe engaged upon an Atlas, which will be engraved after an Engliſh work; and which will be accompanied with a Geographical Vocabulary. If it were lawful to print any theological works, a very great number of commentaries upon the Koran and other writings of that kind would undoubtedly ſoon make their appearance. But the permiſſion granted to the director of the inſtitution, expreſsly and ſtrictly excludes all works on religion and juriſprudence; ſo that all the production of the Conſtantinople preſs will be intereſting to thoſe likewiſe who are not Muſſulmen. The latter of the above-mentioned works are much more neatly and correctly printed than the former.

In the national library at Paris, there are a great number of Chineſe works, and a valuable collection of coloured drawings, executed in China, and ſent to Europe by the French miſſionaries. Theſe drawings repreſent the ancient vaſes of that country in a variety of forms, porcelain vaſes, culinary utenſils, furnaces, flower-pots, &c.: a variety of claſps, buckles, rings, ear-pendants, hair-pins, and other ornaments worn by the Chineſe ladies: birds, minerals, flowers, plants, landſcapes, tents of the emperor and mandarins, cabinets, Chineſe obſervatories, towers, pyramids, bridges, temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and other new and intereſting objects; the whole in a ſuperb ſtyle, both with reſpect to the drawing and colouring. Moſt of theſe pictures are accompanied with Chineſe characters, explanatory of their names and uſes. Dr. HAGER has begun to tranſlate ſome of theſe characters, and Meſſrs. PIRANESI intend to publiſh ſuch as ſhall be deemed moſt intereſting; as a ſequel to their "Unedited Vaſes of Herculaneum," as there is a ſtriking reſemblance between many of the antique vaſes of the Chineſe, and thoſe of the Greeks and Hetruſcans. This may be adduced as an additional proof of the communication which muſt anciently have ſubſiſted between our occidental countries and China.

Profeſſor PALMER, of Brunſwick, has invented a powder for extinguiſhing fire; from the uſe of which great advantage is expected to ariſe, eſpecially in winter, when the water is frozen. This powder is compoſed of equal parts of ſulphur and ochre, mixed with ſix times their weight of vitriol. Theſe ingredients are mixed, and the maſs afterwards pulveriſed. The powder is to be ſcattered over the places on fire; two ounces are ſufficient for a ſurface a foot ſquare. When it is not poſſible to approach the flames, cartridges may be made of it, and ſhot with a croſs-bow againſt ſuch parts of the building where the fire rages with the greateſt violence. In order to preſerve timber from fire, the Profeſſor directs, to rub it over with common carpenter's glue, and then ſprinkle the powder over it; repeating the operation three or four times, as the preceeding layer becomes dry. If you wiſh to preſerve cloth, paper, ropes, cables, &c. againſt fire, uſe water inſtead of glue in applying the powder.

D. JOS. ANT. BANQUERI has publiſhed a Spaniſh tranſlation of a Treatiſe upon Agriculture, written in Arabic, in the 12th century, by ABR. ZACHARIA JAHIA ABEN MOHAMMED BEN AHMED EBN EL AWAM, of Seville. This author had diligently collected the precepts of agriculture which he found in the Latin and Arabic works upon rural economy, adding obſervations and experiments of his own.

The Brunonian ſyſtem of medicine ſeems to be rapidly gaining ground in Spain, where a number of works have lately appeared, elucidating and defending the doctrines of Brown, and his diſciples of the German ſchool. The Spaniſh literati continue to ſpread illumination among their countrymen by publiſhing tranſlations of the beſt French and German works that have lately appeared upon agriculture, natural-hiſtory, medicine, and other arts and ſciences.

The Chevalier DE BILANG, a Swede, has invented a machine, by means of which a perſon may ſwim, or at leaſt direct himſelf on the water without the leaſt danger. The King of Sweden has granted the inventor a gratuity of two thouſand ſix dollars, and the excluſive privilege of ſelling his machine during twenty-five years.

A receipt for compoſing a liquor for deſtroying caterpillars, ants, and other inſects, has been recommended in a foreign journal;—Take a pound and three quar-

ters

ters of ſoap, the ſame quantity of flowers of ſulphur, two pounds of Champignons, and fifteen gallons of water. When the whole has been well mixed by the aid of a gentle heat; ſprinkle the inſects with the liquor, and it will inſtantly kill them.

Obſervation relative to flax.—M. SCHROETER, ſuperintendant at Buttſtadt, has obſerved that ſome flax, the pulling of which had been prevented by a premature fall of ſnow, had undergone the ſame change on the ground as if it had been ſteeped in a pond, without having, in other reſpects ſuffered the leaſt deterioration. Might not this indication of nature encourage the cultivators of flax to try ſome uſeful experiment?

The French miniſter of war, has ordered a new map of Egypt to be drawn up, which it is expected will be the moſt accurate that has appeared of that country. The Arabic names of places will be retained, but written with Roman characters, with points and accents to indicate the proper pronunciation.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted* FREE *of* EXPENCE.

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Obſervations on the Utility of cutting Hay and Straw, and bruiſing Corn, for feeding Animals, elucidated by agricultural Practice; with a Deſcription of the beſt Machines for that purpoſe; alſo, a new Diſcovery, of the utmoſt importance to the agricultural World, by which may be ſeparated the more nutritious parts of Straw for feeding Animals, from the Refuſe to be uſed for Litter; by W. Leſter, Farmer and Engineer. 8vo. with cuts. 5s.

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A Sermon preached at the Drum-head, Sept. 22, to the Firſt Regiment of Surrey Volunteers, by the Rev. Henry Cox Maſon.

A Sermon preached before the Royal Weſtminſter Volunteers, on the Preſentation of their Colours, September 8, by the Rev. Joſeph Jefferſon. 1s. 6d.

The Duty of every Briton at the preſent perilous Moment; a Sermon preached on the late Faſt Day; to which is added, an Account of the Deſtruction of the Spaniſh Armada, by John Evans, A.M. 1s.

A brief Anſwer to "A few Curſory Remarks on the preſent State of Parties," by a Near Obſerver.

Courage and Union in a Time of National Danger; a Sermon preached October 9, 1803, at the Unitarian Chapel, Eſſex-ſtreet, by the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, and publiſhed at the Deſire of ſeveral Perſons who heard it. 1s.

Vain Boaſtings of Frenchmen, the ſame in 1386, as in 1803, being an Account of the threatened Invaſion of England by the French in the 12th Year of Richard II. 2d.

THEOLOGY.

The Chriſtian Panoply; a Sermon preached on Wedneſday, October 19, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt, by William Mavor, L.L.D. Phillips.

Letters written by the late Samuel Fothergill, Miniſter of the Goſpel among the People called Quakers. 12mo. 2s. Phillips.

Sermons, by J. B. Maſſilon, Biſhop of Clermont, tranſlated by W. Dickſon. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Rev. Mathew Henry's Family Bible, printed on fine Paper, with a new Type. royal 4to. vol. I. 19s. boards.

A Dialogue between a Methodiſt and a Churchman, reſpecting a Call to preach the Goſpel, the new Birth, the Doctrine of Aſſurance, and other religious Subjects. 1s. 6d.

An Exhortation to the due Obſervance of the National Faſt, by Edward Pearſon, B. D. 3d.

The Holy War, written by John Bunyan, a new Edition, with explanatory and practical Notes, by the Rev. George Burder; ornamented with Engravings. 8vo. 8s. boards. 12mo. 4s 6d. bound.

Infant Baptiſm vindicated; or, an Attempt to ſhew that Anabaptiſm is unneceſſary, and Separation from the Church of England on that Account unlawful; by a Clergyman. 1s.

A Sermon preached at an Ordination held at Cheſter, September 25, by the Rev. H. V. Bayley. 1s.

Primitive Truth and Order vindicated from modern Miſrepreſentation, with a Defence of Epiſcopacy, particularly that of Scotland, againſt an Attack made on it by the late Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen, in his Lectures on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and an Addreſs to the Epiſcopalians of Scotland; by the Right Rev. John Skinner. 8vo. 9s.

Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Concordatum explained. 12mo. ſewed. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Cheltenham Guide, containing an Account of the principal Amuſements of Cheltenham, its Rides, Walks, and of the Country around it; alſo a ſpecific Detail of the Virtues of that celebrated Spa; to which is added, a conciſe Hiſtory of the Cities of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Cirenceſter, and the adjacent Country. 8vo. ſmall paper, 8s. large paper, 16s.

An Account of the Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone; to which is added An Account of the preſent State of Medicine among them, by Thomas Winterbottom, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. boards.

VETERINARY ART.

A new Syſtem of Farriery, including the improved Mode of Treatment recommended by the Veterinary College in Diſeaſes of difficult Management; with Plates, ſhewing the exact Proportions of a Blood-horſe, and a Deſcription of all the Defects that tend to impede Velocity; with Directions for aſcertaining the exact Age of a Horſe, and the Method of curing the Epidemic Diſeaſes to which Cows, Sheep, &c. are ſubject; by John Feron, Veterinary Surgeon to the 13th Regiment of Dragoons. 4to. 1l. 1s.

A Treatiſe on the Cavalry and Saddle Horſe; with Remarks on facing and leaping, Obſervations on Breeding, &c.; by George Orr, Eſq. late of the Fencible Cavalry. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

New French Books lately publiſhed.

Bibliothèque Portative of the French Writers; or, French Elegant Extracts; a new Edition, conſiderably enlarged, on a new Plan, by Meſſrs Moiſant and Livizac, 4 vols. of proſe and 2 of verſe, price 2l. 8s. ſewed, or 3 vols. in boards.

Abrégé de la Bibliothèque Poroative, à l'Uſage des Ecoles, en Proſe et en Vers, ſquare 12mo. 5s. bound.

Lettres Antiques et Charitables, d'un Habitant de Cambridge, à Mr. ****, concernant l'Inſtruction pretendue Paſtorale de M. de Boiſgelica, Archeveque de Tours, et le Diſcours addreſſé à Napoléon Buonaparté, par les quatre Cardinaux Conſularis. 8°. ſewed. 2s.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

The TRUCHSESS PICTURE-GALLERY, *now exhibiting in the* NEW-ROAD, *oppoſite* PORTLAND-PLACE.

IN our laſt Retroſpect we took a general view of many of the pictures in this very ſplendid collection. In this we ſhall be ſomewhat more particular, though want of room renders it impoſſible to enter into any critical deſcription of a tythe of thoſe that are entitled to attention, and we have, therefore, in ſeveral inſtances preferred enumerating ſuch as are painted by artiſts not generally known in this country, to entering into any critical inveſtigation of the works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Teniers, &c. &c. &c. whoſe indiſputable celebrity will force their productions into general notice.

FRANCIS SNYDERS, *or* SNEYERS.

A Wild Boar attacked by Dogs; and a Stag attacked by Dogs. Each of theſe pictures are 10 feet 10 wide, and 6 feet 5 high.

The painter of theſe two moſt capital productions was born at Antwerp in 1579, and died in 1657, aged 78. He was the pupil of Henry Van Balen. The firſt ſubjects which he painted were fruits of different kinds, and ſtill-life; but afterwards his genius led him to paint animals, and in that department he was claſſed higher than any other artiſt. He ſtudied nature very accurately, and in his imitations diſplayed great judgment in the choice of his ſubjects, and uncommon correctneſs in the delineation. From an eager deſire to improve himſelf he travelled to Rome, and there was ſo captivated with the works of Caſtiglione, that he not only imitated his manner, but endeavoured to ſurpaſs that great maſter. From that time his uſual ſubjects were huntings, engagements of wild beaſts, chaſes of the fox and the ſtag, &c. in theſe delineations, every animal had an expreſſion ſuitable to his ſpecies and ſituation; the landſcape was almoſt invariably deſigned in a fine taſte, and the whole compoſition admirable.

The works now under our examination are in his beſt manner, his touch is light, yet firm; his ſtyle of compoſition rich and full of variety; his colouring is marked with truth, nature, warmth, and force. All the the animals in each of the pictures are deſigned in a grand taſte; their actions and attitudes are marked with life, expreſſion, and ſpirit, and the ſkin and hair appear to have been ſtudied from nature; the whole ſeems taken at the moment when they were engaged in defending their own life, or deſtroying their enemy.

GERHARD DOUW.

1. *An Old Woman with a Reel, on copper, 9 inches by 7.*

2. *Dutch Omelet, after the celebrated drawing of Cornelius Viſcher, on wood, 1 foot 4 high, 1 foot 1 wide.*

This artiſt was a diſciple of Rembrandt's, and from that great maſter of colouring he obtained a complete knowledge of the *chiaro-ſcuro*; but to that knowledge he added a delicacy of pencil, and a patience in working up his colours to the higheſt degree of perfection, ſuperior to any other maſter. It is almoſt incredible what vaſt ſums have been given, and are given at this day for his pictures, for he was exceeding curious, and patient beyond all example in finiſhing them. Of that patience, Sandrart gives a ſtrong proof. He ſays, that having once, in company with Bamboccio, viſited Gerhard Douw, they were ſtruck with admiration at the aſtoniſhing neatneſs of a picture he was then painting, in which they took particular notice of a broom; and expreſſed their ſurpriſe at the exquiſite neatneſs of ſo minute an object; but Gerhard told them that whatever they might think of it, he ſhould ſpend three days more in working that broom, before he could conſider it as entirely complete. With all this, the pains he took did not give the leaſt appearance of labour or ſtiffneſs; and his pictures are remarkable not only for retaining their original luſtre, but for having the ſame brilliant and beautiful effect at a moderate diſtance as they have when brought to the neareſt view. He did not often attempt high or elevated character, but all his figures are marked with their appropriate expreſſion. The face and whole figure of the woman with the reel in the picture in this collection is extremely fine; and that of the Dutch omelet, acquires ſome additional value, by combining the powers of two ſuch artiſts as Cornelius Viſcher, and Gerhard Douw.

GUIDO RENI.

1. *A Magdalen, on canvaſs, 6 feet high, 4 feet 5 wide.*

2 *Herodias, with the Head of St. John, on canvaſs, 2 feet 10 wide, 2 feet 1 high.*

3. *Head*

3. *Head of an Old Man, on canvaſs, 1 foot 3 high, 1 foot 5 wide.*

This artiſt was born at Bologna, in the year 1574, and remarkable for the grace and greatneſs of his compoſitions; and, as De Piles juſtly obſerves, his merit principally conſiſted in delineating that moving and perſuaſive beauty, which did not ſo much proceed from a regularity of features, as from a lovely air which he gave to the mouth, and an enchanting modeſty with which he had the art to mark the eye. Lavater ſays, that Guido's characters have all the traits of pure calm heavenly love.

The three pictures in this collection are painted in a very ſuperior ſtyle, the expreſſion of the countenances is conſonant to the above character of his paintings, and the draperies are broad and maſterly.

GUIDO CAGNACCI.

Laocoon and his Sons, on canvaſs, 6 feet 11 wide, 5 feet 1 high.

This artiſt ſtudied in the ſchool of the laſt mentioned great maſter, and for ſeveral years continued under his direction. His great characteriſtic was *force*, and in this picture he has eminently diſplayed his power, eſpecially in the fore-ſhortening, which is magical in its effect.

ANNIBAL CARRACCI.

1. *The Aſſaſſination of Pompey, on canvaſs, 7 feet wide, 4 feet 11 high.*
2. *St. Catherine, 3 feet 3 wide, 2 feet 8 high.*
3. *Portrait of Himſelf, 1 foot 8 high, 1 foot 4 wide.*

The taſte of this maſter in compoſition and deſign was principally formed upon his ſtudies at Rome; and his manner, in many of his works, diſplays a mixture of the antique, of nature, and the ſtyle of Michael Angelo Buonaroti. He was generally thought to paint poetic and profane ſubjects better than thoſe from ſacred hiſtory or religion. Though his picture of *St. Catherine* muſt be admitted to be fine, we think that of *The Aſſaſſination of Pompey*, very ſuperior to it. Lavater remarks that Annibal has the art ſo neceſſary to the phiſiognomiſt, of pourtraying much character in few ſtrokes.

LUDOVICO CARRACCI.

St. Jerome Hearing the Laſt Trumpet, 5 wide, 3 feet 9 high.

This maſter is deemed to have leſs fire in his compoſitions than either of his brothers, but he is admitted to have ſurpaſſed them in grace, grandeur, and ſweetneſs, and in religious ſubjects to have excelled them both. In conjunction with Annibal, and Agoſtino, he had the honour of laying the foundation of that ſchool which has been ſo highly celebrated as the Academy of the Carracci's. The compoſition of this picture is grand, and the whole is marked with a ſublimity of idea that cannot be expreſſed by any but a firſt-rate artiſt.

AGOSTINO CARRACCI.

The Epheſian Widow, 2 feet 10 high, 2 feet 5 wide.

It is obſervable that the manner of all the Carracci's has a great ſimiliarity; the only difference ſeems to ariſe from the diverſity of their tempers and diſpoſitions. The works of Agoſtino are ſcarce. The widow, in this picture is painted in a very maſterly ſtyle, although it muſt be admitted to be in a very ſingular mode of colouring. The habit in which ſhe is cloathed is extremely ſombre, and has the appearance of an oil-ſkin cloak. The back ground is of a very dark colour, and the face by this means attains a brightneſs which it would not have were it not for the hue of the ſurrounding ſcenery, but that face is marked with a peculiar archneſs of character, and diſtinguiſhed by an accuracy of drawing, and ſkill in colouring which repreſents nature as in a mirror.

LORENZO PASSINELLI.

A Magdalen, 3 feet 2 high, 2 feet 7 wide.

Paſſinelli formed his manner upon the majeſtic and profound ſtyle of Paolo Vereneſe, and to this picture he has given great effect, though the ſubject has been ſo frequently painted by different maſters, that much originality of deſign cannot be expected. The hair is moſt exquiſitely painted.

BARTHOLEMEW SCHIDONI.

St. John the Baptiſt in the Wilderneſs, 3 feet 8 by 2 feet 10.

The face is exquiſitely fine, and the whole figure gives the idea of a very beautiful though feminine youth.

JOHN BAPTISTE WEENIX, *called* THE YOUNG.

Dead Birds, and Hunting Equipage, 2 feet 9 high, 9 feet wide.
Dogs Snarling, 3 feet 8 high, 2 feet 10 broad.
Birds of Prey attacking Poultry, 7 feet 6 high, by 5 feet 6.
Flower and Fruit Piece, on canvaſs, 2 feet 5 high, by 2 feet 3 wide.

Theſe pictures are all painted in a very good ſtyle, but the laſt of them is exquiſite. The fruit and flowers have all that

freſhneſs and vegetable bloom which belongs to nature, and evince the artiſt to have ſtudied the objects he delineated with great attention, and prove him to have had a correct eye and great knowledge of colouring.

He was the ſon and diſciple of J. B. Weenix, and was born at Amſterdam, in 1644; but although his father exerted all his induſtry to improve him in every branch of his profeſſion, the moſt eſſential part of his ſkill muſt have been derived from his inceſſant ſtudy of nature.

GERRARD LAIRESSE.

Phæton thrown down from his Car, 3 *feet* 11 *by* 3 *feet* 5.

Lavater ſays of this maſter, that his manner unites ſimplicity, greatneſs of conception, tranquility, ſuperiority, ſublimity the moſt exalted. With greatneſs of conception, this picture is eminently marked, and in forcible delineation cannot be excelled.

JOSEPH WEICKERT.

Portrait of a Pilgrim, 2 *feet* 10 *by* 2 *feet* 4.

This painter was pupil to the celebrated Chriſtian Seybold, and died at Vienna a few years ago. This picture is exquiſitely painted, and would of itſelf prove him an excellent portrait painter.

GERARD VAN BEKRHEYDE, BERKHEYDEN, *or* BRECKBERG,

Interior of the Cathedral of Heidelberg, 4 *feet* 2 *high*, 3 *feet* 5 *wide*.

To thoſe who are partial to this branch of the art this view will afford a high gratification: it is inimitably painted. We have ventured to inſert the name of *Gerard*, though in the Count's Catalogue it is printed as the work of *Hiob (Job) Van Buckheyder*, becauſe we believe *Job* did not paint ſuch ſubjects, neither was Job drowned, as the Count's Catalogue aſſerts, but according to various writers of the lives of the painters, &c. *Gerard* was drowned, at the age of forty-eight, in a canal, as he returned home alone, after paſſing a cheerful evening with a party of his friends.

ANDREA BOTH.

Mendicants receiving Alms at the Gate of a Convent, on copper, 1 *foot* 11 *by* 1 *foot* 7.

This, as well as the laſt mentioned painter, loſt his life by falling into a canal. The figures in this picture are marked with great variety of character, extremely appropriate to their employments and ſituations.

JOHN BOTH *called by the French* BOTH D'ITALIE.

View of a River and Cataract, 3 *feet* 10 *wide*, 3 *feet high*

Houbraken cenſures De Piles, and Felibien for miſcalling the names of the two brothers, John and Andreas, as they both ſtate *Andreas* to be the landſcape painter, and *John* the painter of figures, whereas, the direct contrary was the fact.

The river and cataract in this picture are painted with great truth, ſpirit, and attention to nature.

GERARD HONTHORST, *called* GHERARDO DELLE NOTTE.

Cimon nouriſhed by his Daughter, 4 *feet* 4 *wide*, 3 *feet* 4 *high*.

This painter's productions have uſually a bold effect and uncommon luſtre. In this he has been very happy in the character of the female, who though rather vulgar in demeanour and habit, is ſo marked with attention to her father, and ſo evidently liſtening with apprehenſion of ſurpriſe, that it becomes a very intereſting and impreſſive picture; though the yellow and brown tints predominate too much for it to be pleaſing.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN.

By this great artiſt there are eight pictures. That of the woman ſitting with her child is in a fine tone and good keeping. A Dutch landſcape, a bird's-eye view, is in colouring rich, luxuriant and natural. As to the other characters, though it would be difficult to confute Lavater in his aſſertion that "Rembrant's works abound in all the moſt taſteleſs paſſions of the vulgar," yet their colouring in a degree compenſates for their characters, and we are compelled to admire what we cannot wholly approve.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABBOTT Thomas, yarn-maker, Needham-market. (Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn

Alcroft, Robert, Sheffield, ſciſſar manufacturer, partner with Joſeph Alcroft. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn.

Beaver, William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers. (Debarg and Cope, Temple.

Battier, John Ralph, and John Jacob, firm Battier and Son, Gould-ſquare, Crutched-friars, merchants. (Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

Barnes, Edmund, Leiceſter, woolſtapler. (Hiatich, Falſtaff-court.

Cox, Rayner, Saxmundham, ſcrivener. (Sanſum, Kingſtreet.

Cook, John, late of Briſtol, now of Morgan's-lane, Southwark, faleſman and broker. (Cruckſhank, Baſinghall-ſtreet.
Cowan, David, late of Ratcliffe highway, now of Warwick-court, Holborn, chemiſt. (Kearey, Temple.
Cummins, Alexander, William Bruce, and John Bridge, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.
Dixon, Samuel, ſoyland, merchant. (Wigleworth, Gray's-inn.
Dykes, Thomas, Ratcliffe-highway, ſhopkeeper. (Temple, Burr ſtreet.
Eaton, William, ſen. Fox-and-knot-yard, Snowhill, dealer in hay and ſtraw. (Edmunds, Hatton-garden.
Eggleton, Edward, Cheapſide, grocer and tea-dealer. (Murphy, Bouverie-ſtreet.
Emerton, Richard, Needham-market, miller and malſter. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford-row.
Ellis, Robert, Middle New-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, jeweller. (Mayhew, Marſhall-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.
Ratſon, Richard, Warter, York, horſe-jobber. (Evans, Furnival's-inn.
Fatherley, Richard, Doncaſter, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn.
Keene, James, and John Martin Sawyer, London, merchants. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Grofvenor, Auſtin-friars.
Jeary, Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder and cabinet-maker. (Latimer, Gray's-inn.
Johnſon, Andrew, Pavement, Moorfields, merchant. (Vandercomb, Bush-lane.
James, Benjamin, Northampton, boot and ſhoe-maker. (Hicken and Sym, Curriers-hall.
Johnſon, Thomas, St. Martin's court, umbrella-maker. (Richardſon, New-inn.
King, Thomas Preſcott, Weſt Cowes, linen-draper. (Loxley, Cheapſide.
Lonſdale, Richard, Liverpool, manufacturer. (Blackſtock, Temple.
Lawrence, Edward, Strand, bookſeller. (Mayhew, Marſhall-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.
Lawſon, William, Manchester, grocer. (Milne, Manchester.
Meek, Robert, Eccleshall, grocer. (Bembow, Lincoln's inn.
Martemont, Charles, Rathbone place, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Swain and Wallington, Fore-ſtreet.
Ogilvie, William and James, Saville-row, army-agents. (Potts, Creſcent, Jewin ſtreet.
Pitter, Thomas, Jermyn-ſtreet, gold and ſilver laceman. (Harvey, Curſitor-ſtreet.
Pugh, Ann, Chatham, ſhopkeeper. (Townſhend and Ruſſell, High-ſtreet, Borough.
Painter, William, Mixbury, farmer. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford-row.
Roſs, William, late of Wahington, North Carolina, now of Liverpool, merchant, late partner with Henry Roſs, ſrms William and Henry Roſs, and William Roſs. (Eſames, or Norris, Liverpool.
Ruckett, James, Blackburn, muſlin-manufacturer. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.
Salmon, Joſeph, Great Clackton, linen-draper. (Cutting, Rattler's-building's, Holborn.
Simmons, Broadfield, and Richard Croſskey, Baſinghall-ſtreet, merchants. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederic's-place.
Smith, John, Briſtol, turner. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn.
Tindall, Thomas, Weymouth, grocer. (Alexander, Bedford-row.
Thurgood, Thomas, Welwyn, ſhopkeeper. (Townſhend, Staples-inn.
Uttenbank, John, and Robert Meredith, Manchester, manufacturers. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet.
Urquhart, William, Sion College-gardens, merchant. (Dunn, Threadneedle ſtreet.
Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, &c. (Parker, Worcester.
Willy, John, Oxford-ſtreet, trunk-maker. (Langley, Plumb-tree-ſtreet, Bloomsbury.
Wolſon, Bingley, Manſfield, carpenter and joiner. (Alexander, Bedford-row.
Williams, Robert Bodychain, and William Williams, penmorfa dealers. (Hughes, Clifford's-inn.
Wood, John, Broad-ſtreet, Ratcliffe, linen-draper. (Lydall, Adale-ſtreet.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainſworth, James, New Sleaford, mercer, Nov. 2.
Avery, Richard, Birmingham, baker, Oct. 31.
Bradley, Benjamin, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 12th.
Brentnal, Francis, Derby, grocer, Oct. 15.
Ball, George, Launceſton, vintner, Oct. 13.
Batley, William, Briſtol, linen-draper, Nov. 19.
Ball, William, Derby, druggiſt, Oct. 13.
Bewick, John, jun. Monkwearmouth, butcher, Oct. 18.
Bacon, John, Sutton in Aſhfield, cotton-ſpinner, Oct. 17.
Bentley, Richard, Well-cloſe-ſquare, haberdaſher, Nov. 8.
Brandith, Joſeph, Haines, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 28.
Burgis, Thomas, Great Tey, gardener, Nov. 1.
Bowman, John, John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouſe, ſeed cruſhers, &c. Nov. 4.
Bibby, Thomas, Stockport, grocer, Nov. 10. final.
Brett, George, Cheſham, grocer, Nov. 26.
Clarke, Robert and George, Grub ſtreet, horſe-dealers, Nov 5.
Cole, Edward, Exeter, taylor, Oct. 24
Cullihaw, Thomas, Aſhborne, currier, Nov. 1.
Croſs, James, Snows-fields, dealer, Nov. 1.
Champion, William, Worklop, late partner with John Cillat and Joſeph Hawkeſworth, Nov 3
Cobham, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 2.
Collyer, William, Pulloſe-hill, horſe-dealer, Nov. 2.
Cook, John, Warren-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, Nov. 19.
Daniel, Philip, Bickſ lars-road, hatter, Nov. 5
Dealy, Thomas, and John Hallett, Little Queen-ſtreet, coachmakers, Nov. 1.
Dancaſter, John, New Alreſford, grocer, Nov. 2. final.
Day, Benjamin, Biſhop Stortford, draper, Nov. 26.
Evans, Evan, Briſtol, woollen draper, Nov. 12.
Fith, William, Norwich, haberdaſher, Oct. 21.
Fuller, Joſeph, Pollington, ſeedſman, Nov 2. final.
Gannett, Mathus, Hilliard, Taunton, Oct. 22.
Gilchriſt, Ebenezer, and Joſeph Barry, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 25.
Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, Oct. 15.
Garrod, Samuel, saxmundham, taylor and draper, Nov. 1.
Gibbs, William, Box, millet, Nov. 12. final.
Harrop, William, Salford, manufacturer, Oct. 20.
Harvey, William, Liverpool, woollen draper, Oct. 21.
Holms, Samuel, Thomas-ſtreet, Southwark, merchant and ſhip-owner, Nov 5.
Hatfield, John Wedley, Falmouth, warehouſeman, Oct. 2.
Hemens, Thomas, Dunſford, miller, Oct. 26.
Holbrow, Daniel, Thomas and James Hayes, and Robert Henderſon, Oldland-mills, manufacturers of chemical preparations, Nov. 2. final.
Hindley, William, Eaſt Retford, mercer, &c. Nov. 2.
Hendy, Chriſtopher, Falmouth, mariner, Nov. 5.
Halſhide, James, ſen. and jun. and Edward Halſhide, Merton, Surry, calico-printers, ſeparate eſtate of Edward, Nov. 12.
Jowſey, Thomas, Sunderland, inn-keeper, Oct. 22.
Jackſon, Thomas, Shalford, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 5.
James, Richard, and William Wilſon, Greenwich, grocers, Nov. 5.
Jarrett, John, Briſtol, hop-merchant, Nov. 7.
Kempſon, Samuel, Fleet-ſtreet, linen-draper, Nov. 10.
Lowes, David, and John Henry Rigo, Hart-ſtreet, Covent-garden, brandy-merchant, Nov. 5.
Littler, Joſeph, St. Clements Danes, jeweller, Nov. 26.
Lackin, Charles, Rochester, coachmaker, Nov. 12.
Myers, James, Sunderland, ironmonger, Oct. 22.
Morris, Pierce, St. Martin's court, hoſier, Nov. 8.
Marriot, John, Uxbridge, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 1.
Martin, Robert, and Mark Lay, Watling-ſtreet, warehouſemen, Nov. 5.
Morris, William, Coventry, mercer, Oct. 25.
May, Stubble-hill, Norwood, Great St. Helens, merchant, Nov 8.
Marſden, William, partner with J. A. Fraiche, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 15.
Neale, John, Brick-lane, butcher, Nov. 5.
Norris, Thomas, jun. Lincoln's-inn-fields, cabinet-maker, Nov. 5.
Newland, Thomas, Cheapſide, grocer, Nov. 5.
Nichols, Thomas, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 1.
Norton, John, Drury-lane, victualler, Nov. 5.
Priestley, John, ſen. and jun. Fieldhead, Amelia Priestley, Upper Clapton, and Joſeph Priestley, Great St. Helens, merchants, Oct. 21.
Powney, Daniel, jun. Sherborne, victualler, Oct. 18.
Pickworth, Thomas, Bottesford, butcher, Oct. 25.
Penn, Henry, Jun. late of Kidderminster and Gosbrook, worsted-manufacturer, &c. Nov. 1.
Parker, John, Sodbury, mercer and draper, Oct. 31.
Pilkington, William Sidwell, Exeter, hop and ſeed merchant, Nov. 8.
Pierſon, George, Cockermouth, woollen manufacturer, Nov. 8. final.
Read, Thomas, late of Winſlow, dealer, Oct. 20.
Reider, John Claude, London-houſe-yard, bookſeller, Nov. 5.
Strickland, Thomas, and Colthurſt Swinton, Holland, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 24.
Spence, Thomas, Blackburn, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 20.
Smith, Thomas Samuel, Prettlewell, victualler, Nov. 18.
Share, Elizabeth, and Thomas Share, Cleomary Mortimer, druggiſts, Oct. 27.
Salomonſon, Soloman, New-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 1.
Scott, John, and George, South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, merchants, Oct. 25.
Sawyer, Thomas, Woolwich, victualler, Oct. 25.
Smart, Joſeph, Wolverhampton, bookſeller, Nov. 1.
Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Oct. 31.
Severey, John, Scarborough, vintner, Oct. 31.
Savage, Henry, and Isaac Broadwall, comb-makers, Nov. 1.
Smallpiece, Thomas Manchester, druggiſt, Dec. 1.
Sommerville, William, Grange-court, Carey-ſtreet, taylor, Nov. 12.
Spence, William, Upper Catton, cornfactor, Nov. 10.
Townley, Ann, Shepperton, Middleſex, Nov. 7.
Tooley Thomas, late of Pancras-lane, tailor, Nov. 8.
Tremlett, William, Tolleſs, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 31.
Tatlock, James, Finch-lane, broker, Nov. 5.
Tunnecliffe, Ralph, Long Stratton, draper, Oct. 29.
Tredgold, Robert, Chilland, miller, Nov. 1
Truſte William, Cripplegate, ſhoe-maker, &c. Nov. 8.
Waller, Joſeph Marriot, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, Oct. 20.
Wainwright, William, Liverpool, ironmonger, Oct. 21.
Walker, Peter, formerly of Dudley, late of Weſt Bromwich, draper, Oct. 15.
Wilkinſon, William, and Thomas Chipman, Jewry-ſtreet, and the coal-exchange, coalfactors, Nov 5 joint and ſeparate eſtates.
Wilſon, Iſaac, late of the Cape of Good Hope, now of Thornhaugh-ſtreet, doctor in phyſic, and merchant, Nov. 1.
Wright, John, and Peter Beavis, Briſtol, linen-drapers, Nov. 12.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
DIARRHŒA	47
Cholera	9
Dyſenteria	13
Catarrhus	26
Rheumatiſmus	25
Hæmoptyſis	5
Typhus	11
Aſcites et Anaſarca	19
Cynanche Trachealis	3
Amenorrhœa	21
Menorrhagia	10
Leucorrhœa	7
Hyſteria	4
Epilepſia	5
Paralyſis	2
Dyſpepſia et Hypochondria	18
Morbi Cutanei	13
Morbi Infantiles	17

Diſorders of the inteſtines ſtill appear to retain their aſcendency in the liſt of diſeaſes. They afflict more eſpecially that claſs of the community, which is leaſt protected exteriorily, and is leaſt internally ſupported againſt the noxious and debilitating qualities of our atmoſphere during the months of autumn and the earlier part of the winter ſeaſon.

Diluents and mucilaginous mixtures uſed, in the firſt inſtance, in order to facilitate the morbid evacuation, after that has been ſufficiently encouraged, opiates and other aſtringents to check its further progreſs, and during the period of convaleſcence, pharmaceutical remedies and nouriſhing diet to correct the debility which remains, conſtitute the outline of the practice which is neceſſary, and will, in general, be found ſufficient to ſecure the ſpeedy and perfect reſtoration of the patient to his natural and accuſtomed health.

Coughs, at this time of the year, are peculiarly prevalent. They are prevalent indeed, at every period, in our uncertain climate; to the frequent viciſſitudes of which, and not, in the leaſt meaſure, to the intenſity of its cold, is to be aſcribed the abundance of our catarrhal diſorders. There is no degree of frigidity or heat which is, in itſelf, productive of diſeaſe to thoſe, who are born under and are habituated to its influence.

The diſorder, for inſtance, known by the Gallic appellation of *le coup de ſoleil* is indicated by its name to ariſe from the operation of the ſun's rays. But it is not from their *uniform* operation. In a work recently publiſhed, it is aſſerted upon the author's perſonal experience and obſervation, that, "notwithſtanding the long continued and exceſſive heat of the climate, this diſorder is intirely unknown to the Africans. They expoſe the head uncovered to the perpendicular rays of a ſcorching ſun during the greateſt bodily exertions with perfect impunity; and children not a month old are expoſed whilſt ſleeping behind their mother's backs to the full heat and glare of ſunſhine without appearing to ſuffer in the leaſt." The writer afterwards obſerves, "the *coup de ſoleil* appear to prevail chiefly in thoſe countries where the *alternations* of heat and cold are conſiderable, and where the atmoſphere is occaſionally obſcured by clouds; a portion of this moveable curtain being for a moment ſuddenly withdrawn, the rays of the ſun are concentrated as in a burning lens."

What has been obſerved with regard to climate may, in a great meaſure, apply to the operation of other phyſical cauſes. Habits of regimen, for inſtance, that come not exactly within the limits of a ſalutary moderation are, perhaps, leſs certainly and ſpeedily deſtructive, than often returning and violent fluctuations between abſtinence and licentious luxury.

It is not the *rapid movement* of a machine, ſo much as the frequent recurrence of *ſudden turnings* and *abrupt ſtoppages*, that tends to diſarrange, and deſtroy the materials of its ſtructure.

Oct. 27, 1803, J. REID.
Southampton row.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1803.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Government and the people of this country are ſtill vigilant in preparations to reſiſt the invaſion threatened from France, and in endeavours to prevent it. All thoſe meaſures of defence, to which Parliament gave its ſanction in the laſt ſeſſion, have been carried into effect as completely as was poſſible within the ſpace of time that has ſince paſſed. The troops of the line have been induſtriouſly recruited, and with great ſucceſs. The militia and the ſupplementary militia were called out, and have been kept in active military duty: the troops of the army of reſerve have been, with great expedition, levied. The neceſſity of calling out the army of defence has been almoſt every where anticipated by the zeal with which perſons of all ranks and ages have offered themſelves to ſerve as volunteers. Theſe ſteps were taken ſome time ſince. The new troops have been now ſo long raiſed, and have been inſtructed with ſuch diligence in the proper manual exerciſes, evolutions, and habits of diſcipline, that they are no longer raw recruits, but an effective force, in whom confidence for the defence of their country may be freely placed. The volunteers who, ſix weeks or two months ſince, were ſtrong only in patriotic zeal, and in alacrity to fight for the independence of their native land, now form brigades of diſciplined troops, who would not turn their backs on equal numbers out of any army in the world. In the courſe of the laſt month, the whole of the new troops throughout theſe kingdoms, have made the moſt ſignal improvement in the neceſſary exerciſes. That invaſion, which ſix weeks ſince might have taken us unprepared, is now, in compariſon, little formidable, becauſe it would find us an armed nation, a nation of ſoldiers, impatient to prove their courage on the heads of any hoſt of inſolent enemies. A military force, in troops of different ſpecies, ſcarcely leſs than half a million, leaves us no reaſon to dread that our country will be over-run by invaders for want of ſoldiers to defend it.

The diſtribution of this force is at the ſame time ſuch as to render it the moſt effective for the defence of the kingdom. Encampments along the coaſt; garriſons in the proper garriſon towns; proviſions for the immediate concentering of a great ſtrength upon any one of thoſe points on which the improbability is the ſmalleſt, that an enemy ſhould effect a deſcent; the fortification of certain poſitions immediately on the ſhore, which might be before too weak in proportion to their importance; the maintenance, at the ſame time of a ſufficient number of troops in the interior parts of the country, to be a grand reſerve, if any misfortune were to befall thoſe which are upon the coaſt; and in particular, the care that is uſed to preſerve the health of the troops, to ſet approved generals at their head, to provide ample ſupplies of proviſions, ammunition, and other ſtores, to watch every movement and preparation of the enemy; appear to have ſatisfied the country in the fulleſt manner, that the general ſpirit and energies are not in danger of being idly waſted under the direction of our preſent Government. The volunteers hold themſelves in readineſs, not merely for ſuch ſervice as may perchance be required in the places to which they reſpectively belong, but to reſiſt an enemy wherever the neceſſities of the public defence ſhall, within the iſland, demand. Every where the troops hold themſelves in readineſs, as if the landing of an enemy were hourly expected. And it is this vigilance which gives confidence to the country; ſince in this we know that we are ſafe. The metropolis is undoubtedly the grand prize, to the ſeizure of which a well-directed invaſion would be aimed. For this reaſon, thoſe landing-places are more eſpecially guarded from which an enemy might the moſt eaſily advance againſt London. And every fit poſition between London and the neareſt ſhores has been made, more or leſs, a military poſt. At Hythe, there are 8,000 troops in barracks; and the other towns, in a ſimilar ſituation, are in a like manner protected by a large military force. At Edinburgh, orders were lately iſſued, that the bakers who, in that town, act alſo as corn and flour-merchants, ſhould immediately have in readineſs 8,000 bolls of flour for the uſe of the troops in that quarter, in the caſe of thoſe movements which muſt enſue upon the deſcent of an invader. The farmers of that neighbourhood were, at the ſame time, required to provide 2,000 bolls of oatmeal.

At ſea alſo, the moſt vigorous efforts are made to annoy our enemies, and fruſtrate their deſigns. Lord Keith, and

and next to him, Admiral Montague, have the chief command in the Engliſh channel. From Quimper to the coaſt of Norway, Britiſh fleets command the ſea, watch along the coaſt, and blockade the acceſs into every harbour, out of which any armament can be thought likely to iſſue. An attempt was made to diſconcert the preparations of the French at Granville, by a detachment of ſhips under the gallant Sir James Saumarez. It was ſufficiently ſucceſsful to alarm the inhabitants, to damage ſome of their houſes, and to deſtroy ſome boats in the harbour. A ſimilar bombardment was ſoon after tried for the deſtruction of the gun-boats at Calais and Boulogne. The ſucceſs of this enterprize was likewiſe ſuch as to prove to the French the inſecurity of their ports, their gun-boats, and all their paltry naval preparations; although it did not ſpread that utter deſtruction along the French coaſt, which was moſt earneſtly to be deſired. The ports of the Dutch and Belgic provinces, and thoſe of Germany in the power of the French, are cloſely blockaded by Britiſh ſhips of war. It is poſſible, and barely poſſible for ſome detachments of French gun-boats, under ſome rare advantages of winds and fogs, to eſcape out of port, for the purpoſe of uniting in a deſcent upon this country. But the chances are ſo ſmall in favour of the ſucceſs of ſo fooliſh an enterprize, that prepared as we now are, the enemy's threats need not give us the ſmalleſt uneaſineſs.

In the Italian ſeas, Lord Nelſon commands a ſquadron ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt any maritime enterprize of the French. Sir Edward Pellew and Sir Robert Calder watch Ferrol, and the marine movements of the French on the coaſt of Provence. Complaints have however been made, that at the very entrance into the Mediterranean ſea, in the gut of Gibraltar, we have not ſuch a naval guard as is requiſite to protect our own merchant-ſhips, or to intercept thoſe of our enemies. The Britiſh ſquadrons are maſters of the Weſt India ſeas. In conjunction with the land-forces, they have captured the iſlands of St. Lucia and Tobago, and have alſo taken ſeveral French ſhips of war. It is expected, that news will ſpeedily be received of the ſurrender to the Britiſh fleet of the remnant of the enemy's army, which two years ſince landed with ſo much pomp in St. Domingo. In the northern American ſeas, the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon have been taken by a ſmall Britiſh force.

It is expected, that the Parliament will meet in the end of November.

IRELAND

Has been lately afflicted by a rebellion, which, though not formidable in its ſtrength, broke out with ſome moſt atrocious acts, and excited extraordinary alarm. The numbers of the inſurgents were few; and their conſpiracy but imperfectly concerted. After the firſt ſudden exploſion was fruſtrated, the danger from it was at an end. The Government has been ſince vigilant to detect all who were privy to that conſpiracy, and to uſe thoſe means of watchfulneſs and precaution by which it is the moſt probable, future inſurrections may be in that country prevented. Emmett, Ruſſel, and the other chiefs of the rebellion have been tried, convicted, and put to death. Many inferior accomplices in their treaſon were alſo found guilty. Emmett had, it has appeared, only eighty accomplices in whom he could fully confide, on the night on which the conſpiracy broke out. At the aſſizes in different parts of the country, to which ſeveral of the traitors had ſecretly fled, ſeveral new convictions and executions have lately taken place. There is no reaſon now to fear, that the ſecrets of the conſpiracy have not been fully diſcovered, and its force entirely overcome.

In Ireland, among all who are ſincerely loyal, there reigns a zeal of loyalty and patriotiſm, that has ſcarce been equalled in any other time or country. The yeomanry compoſe a force, of which the loyalty, gallantry, and diſcipline, are not to be exceeded. They are ſo much the more ardent in their loyalty, becauſe they have been harraſſed by the crimes of rebellion, and have had to oppoſe it to bloodſhed. Preparations are at preſent made, around the coaſts and throughout the interior country of Ireland, to reſiſt any invading enterprize of the French, with an activity and an alacrity from which it is reaſonable to expect the compleateſt ſecurity. Lord Cathcart has ſucceeded General Fox in the chief command of the forces. The adminiſtration of the Earl of Hardwicke, as Lord Lieutenant, and of Mr. Wickham, as his Secretary, continue, we are informed, to be highly acceptable to the inhabitants of Ireland.

FRANCE,

The moſt extenſive and compact empire in Europe, is ſtill terrible, by the ſtrength and activity of its military government. Its army in Hanover, continues to oppreſs the inhabitants, and to devour the reſources of that electorate and its dependencies. The people of the Dutch ſtates ſuffer at the ſame time from their French allies,

allies, almoſt all the ills that can be inflicted on a conquered nation. They have been forced to take part in a war on which they wiſhed to look on as neutrals. They are compelled to furniſh and to maintain a great body of native Dutch troops, whom they would much rather employ in their huſbandry, manufactures, and fiſheries. They have been made to receive French garriſons in all their ſtrong towns, to put their ſea-ports into the hands of the French, and to expoſe their whole country, in ſome manner, as a ſcene of paſſage and encampment to the armies of France. Their trade is, at the ſame time, ruined, and their ports are, on account of their alliance with France, blocked up, by the Engliſh, at ſea. The inhabitants of the Belgic provinces of France ſuffer much by the levies of conſcripts, by the interruption which the war gives to their manufactures and trade, and by the greater rigour with which they are governed, as being departments but newly added to the republic. Along the whole ſea-coaſt of theſe departments of the Batavian Republic and of thoſe parts of ancient France which are adjacent to the Engliſh channel, it is ſaid, that the total number of the troops which the Firſt Conſul of France has in readineſs to be employed againſt England, including thoſe which though not on the coaſt might be ſpeedily marched to it, cannot be leſs than 300,000 men. At Dunkirk, a number of gun-boats are in readineſs. Inceſſant diligence is uſed to exerciſe the men in the different French harbours on the channel, in working the guns, and in all the neceſſary management of the boats which bear them. Two thouſand eight hundred men are ſaid to be now, every day, at work, enlarging and repairing the fortifications at Boulogne. By the inconveniences and hardſhips neceſſarily attending the aſſemblage of ſo many troops in temporary encampments, contagious diſeaſes have been extenſively ſpread among the French troops near Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk: and we have information which we believe to be true, that the numbers which die every day are very conſiderable. On the ſide of Spain and Portugal, ſome threatening movements of the troops of France have been made lately. That which is called the army of the Pyrenees has been augmented to the number of 60,000 men. The Conſular Government remains, in the mean time, unſhaken. France has ſuffered ſo much by revolutions, that ſubmiſſion to almoſt any government, would, for the preſent, be there thought preferable to a ſtruggle for change, that might lead to civil war. But, the difficulty in finding ſupplies for the public expenditure in that country are now exceedingly great: the ruin which the war has brought upon the trade and manufactures, is deep and extenſive: and, except the old ſoldiers and officers, thoſe who, as contractors and tradeſmen, derive large emoluments from the ſupply of the neceſſaries for the war to the army and the government, and the mere rabble who echo the voice of government, and are the miſerable followers of the camp. The Royaliſt and the Jacobin parties are both conſiderable at this time in France. But, they ſeem to form each of them a counterpoiſe to the other. The Firſt Conſul is, undoubtedly, a man of commanding intrepidity and talents. But, he wants that gracious, faſcinating affability without which no chief ruler can be long acceptable to ſuch a nation as the French. Much of that aſcendency which he is ſtill enabled to maintain over public opinion in France, is owing to the degree in which his power has, hitherto, gratified French vanity and ambition, by extending the military glory and political power of the nation.

RUSSIA,

Next, after France, the greateſt power on the Continent, conſults its own true intereſts in avoiding to take any part in the preſent conteſt between Great Britain and France. Its true policy is preciſely that which it now purſues—to improve the culture and civilization of its people and of its immenſe domains, and to maintain only ſuch a force, naval and military, as is requiſite to give energy and authority to its internal government, and, at the ſame time, to make it ſecure againſt contempt or attack from any of its neighbours. We have no fear that Ruſſia will by any intrigue, be led to take part in the war with France: for, the trade, the manufactures, and even the agriculture of Ruſſia are, to ſuch a degree, carried on with Britiſh capital, that hoſtilities with Britain would immediately diſtreſs the government and nation to an extent the moſt dangerous, and which Alexander and his miniſters are not at all likely to hazard. Nor is it probable that Denmark and Sweden, now ſo remarkably ſubject to the aſcendency of Ruſſia, and exiſting in ſuch a rivalry between themſelves, will do otherwiſe than remain in a wiſe neutrality during the remainder of this war. The aſſurances of France, that no encroach-

ments

ments ſhould be made from Hanover, upon the Daniſh territories, ſoon induced the government of Denmark to withdraw the troops which it was, at one time, concentering to reſiſt aggreſſion, on the frontiers of Holſtein.

GERMANY

Remains, for the preſent, tranquil, wherever it is not oppreſſed by the armies of France, or ſubjected otherwiſe to inconveniences in conſequence of the precautions which England is obliged to take againſt the danger of naval enterpriſes from the German ports in the power of the French. Auſtria augments its troops, and makes every defenſive preparation which its revenues will bear, without alarming the jealouſy of thoſe ſtates by which it is viewed with fear or rivalry. Pruſſia, on the one hand, fearfully cajoling France, on the other hand, ſtill ſtriving to riſe to a new aſcendency over the Houſe of Auſtria, maintains, alſo, a great army in perfect diſcipline. Bavaria, having lately riſen to new importance among the powers of the German empire, keeps up, alſo, a great military force, and watches the movements and deſigns of its neighbours with aſſiduity and vigilance. The ſmaller powers remain in a certain ſubjection to the views of thoſe three greater ones, and to the influence of France. On the whole, there is not, now, an appearance as if any State in Germany would interfere in the preſent war.

SPAIN

Is entirely urder the influence of France. The Spaniſh government has been, hitherto, ſuffered to remain neutral in the war, becauſe, no doubt, it appeared that its ſervices might be, thus, more effectually uſeful to France, than if it had openly but unwillingly, taken part in the hoſtilities againſt England. How long this neutrality may be ſuffered to continue, ſeems uncertain. The augmentation of the French army of the Pyrenees ſeems to beſpeak an intention of the troops of France either to enter and poſſeſs Spain, as they have entered Holland, or, at leaſt, to march through Spain and occupy Portugal. The Spaniards are ſaid to exhibit a moſt juſt partiality to the French, in the manner in which their ports are opened to ſhips of war and privateers, and to prizes taken from this country.

PORTUGAL

Depends chiefly on the trade of England for wealth—on its political alliance for the ſecurity of its own independence. We had underſtood that the Portugueſe government had with money, purchaſed from the French rulers the freedom of neutrality during the war. That freedom, however, is about to be violated. Laſnes, the French ambaſſador, has lately riſen to a moſt invidious authority at the Portugueſe court. And, we learn that advice has been communicated to the Engliſh merchants that they ought, without delay, to withdraw their ſhips and goods out of the harbours of Portugal. The Portugueſe are, perhaps, therefore, about to be compelled to ſhut their ports againſt the mercantile and military ſhipping belonging to this country—perhaps, alſo, to confiſcate ſuch property of Britiſh ſubjects as may be then found within the Portugueſe dominions.

ITALY,

In its ſeveral diviſions of dominion, is now entirely ſubject to French influence, except in the ancient republic of Venice, now comprehended within the territories of Auſtria. That which is called the Italian Republic, with its dependencies, takes a direct and immediate ſhare in the hoſtilities againſt Britain. The Pope and the King of Naples have no motives of real intereſt to make them wiſh ſucceſs to the French arms. The ſubjugation of Naples by France is incomplete, while the Engliſh fleet on the coaſt deters the French from occupying all thoſe parts which they would otherwiſe gladly ſeize. Rumours are continually propagated, that the Engliſh are about to poſſeſs themſelves of Meſſina and other ſtrong places in Sicily. But, it ſhould ſeem, that they only watch to prevent the French from attempting any enterprize againſt that iſland. The Grand Maſter of Malta has, in fear, retired from Meſſina; four-hundred of the Malteſe who were partial to the French intereſt, have been ſent out of the iſland: and the reſt rejoice in continuing the ſubjects of Britain. The French have lately ſent a ſtrong force to the Iſle of Elba.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

On Thurſday, Sept. 28, J. Perring, eſq. citizen and cloth-worker, was elected Lord-mayor of the city of London. The names of the three other aldermen, whoſe names were read over to the Livery, were P. Perchard, eſq. goldſmith, B. Flower, eſq. and Sir M. Bloxham. The ſhew of hands proved in favour of the two former aldermen, who, being returned by the ſheriff, to the Court of Aldermen, the choice fell upon Alderman Perring, who was immediately inveſted with the gold chain.

MARRIED.

At Kenſington, S. Taunton, eſq. of Lydford Houſe, Somerſetſhire, to Mrs. Calmady.

At Eſher, Surrey, the Rev. G. Secker, to Miſs Diggle.

W. Batlow, eſq of Chatham-place, London, to Miſs L. Harris.

At Biſhopſgate, P. Howell, eſq. to Miſs Baugh, of Sun ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

At St. George's Bloomſbury, W. Tuppen, eſq. to Miſs Wilſon, of Cornhill.

At Greenwich, J. Atkins, eſq. M. P. of Charlton, to Miſs Burneby, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burneby.—Captain W. Mitchell, of the ſhip Mars, to Miſs Stanley.

At Chiſwick, Mr. F. M'Crohon, of Liſbon, to Miſs Begg.

W. St. Julian Arabin, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Meux, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Lately, M. A. Trapaud, eſq. of the Weſt Indies, to Miſs S. Metz, of Manchester-ſtreet.

At St. Clement's, in the Strand, the Rev. J. P. Aſhe, to Mrs. Bagnold, of Arundel-ſtreet.

At Pancras, W. N. Skinner, eſq. to Miſs Parſlow.

DIED.

Mrs. Pinegar, of Ludgate-hill.

Mr. Sedgewick, a vocal performer at Drury-lane Theatre.

At Lambeth, of an apoplectic fit, *Mr. T. Wilſon*, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Mrs. Armſtrong, of Walcot-place.

At Clapham, *Calv. Berwicke*, eſq. chairman of the Sun Fire-office.

At Hammerſmith, in his 74th year, *L. Laforeſt*, eſq.

At his houſe in Weſtminſter, aged 94, *Capt. T. Burton*, of the Royal Invalids.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 53, *Mr. J. Robertſon*, formerly an eminent apothecary in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Chapel-ſtreet, May Fair, the Hon. *Everett Faulkner*.

At her father's houſe, in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Mrs. A. C. Sober*, wife of Captain Sober.

At Somers Town, aged 51, *Mrs. Davis*, wife of Captain G. Davis, of the army.

At Iſlington, in his 73d year, *Mr. J. Wilſon*, formerly a reſpectable ſeedſman in Weſt Smithfield.

At Epſom, in her 75th year, *Mrs. Wood*.

At Chelſea, in her 67th year, *Mrs Jacob*.

Mrs. Fearon, wife of D. Fearon, eſq. of Ely Place, Holbourn.

At Twickenham, in his 74th year, *Lord Fred. Cavendiſh*, uncle to the Duke of Devonſhire, and Field Marſhal in the army. His lordſhip, who died immenſely rich, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew Lord G. H. Cavendiſh.

At Peckham, ſuddenly, *Sir John Roſe*, Recorder of the city of London. Soon after midnight, Oct. 11, he awaked Lady Roſe, ſaying that he felt himſelf unwell, and thought his diſſolution approaching. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſent for, but proved of no avail; and Sir John breathed his laſt between three and four o'clock in the morning. His complaint was the gout in the ſtomach.

At Waltham Croſs, Herts, aged 57, *Mrs. Wilſon*, wife of S. Wilſon, eſq.

G. Fox, eſq. uſher and court-keeper of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

At Hampſtead, *Mrs. Anderſon*, widow of the late Mr. Anderſon, late of North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, coal-merchant.

In his 74th year, after only 19 hours illneſs, *T. Taylor*, eſq. of Eaſt Walworth.

At Captain Parker's, at Camberwell, *Mrs. Meriton*, wife of Capt. H. Meriton, of the Exeter Eaſt Indiaman.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, Eaſt, *Mrs. Ford*, relict of the late Mr. S. Ford, ſurgeon.

At St. Alban's, of a paralytic ſtroke, *T. Kinder*, eſq. an eminent brewer, and alderman of that borough.

Mr. Watſon, coal merchant, of Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

Of a decline, *Mrs. Walker*, wife of Mr. John Walker, bookſeller, Paternoſter-row, and ſiſter of Meſſrs. Robinſons.

At Camberwell, in her 84th year, *Mrs. C. Lawford*, widow of the late Mr. V. Lawford, of the South Sea-houſe.

In Leadenhall-ſtreet, *H. Steel*, eſq. partner with B. Coney, eſq druggiſt and dryſalter.

At his father's houſe in Tower-ſtreet, aged 24, *Mr. W. Laing*, merchant.

Aged 72, *Mr. R. Witby*, ſtockbroker, of Weſt-ſquare, Surrey. He was many years a book and print-ſeller in Cornhill.

At his mother's houſe at Clapham, *Honorius Combauld*, eſq.

Mr. G. Streeton, ward-beadle of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Being ſuddenly ſeized with a fit, he ſat down on the ſtep of a door in Weſt Harding-ſtreet, Fetter-lane, and immediately expired.

At

At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 67, *Mr. H. Newman*, a farmer, who by indefatigable industry, had raised himself to opulence and eminence in his profession. The loss of his well known hospitality will be much regretted in the neighbourhood where he resided.

At Kensington, *Mr. D. Addison Hemsworth*, late purser of the Formidable man of war of 98 guns

J. Chalie, esq. of Bedford-square, of Wimbledon, Surrey, and of Mincing-lane, London, a very opulent wine-merchant.

At Hoddesdon, Herts. *B. Henshaw, esq.* son of the late Rev. Joseph Henshaw, rector of High Ongar, Essex.

Mrs. Garthshore, wife of W. Garthshore, esq. M. P. for Weymouth.

At Clapham, the *lady of Sir W. Staines*, knt. and alderman of London.

At an advanced age, in Park-place, *Mrs. M. Pocock*, sister to the late Sir George Pocock, K. B.

In Tower-street, in her 84th year, Mrs. J. Wilkins, relict of the late Deputy Wilkins.

At Pimlico, aged 74, *Mr. R. Spyke.*

At Goodwyns, near Hertford, *Miss Byron.*

At Richmond, of an apoplectic fit, the *Hon. Capt. Carpenter.*

At Guildford, Surrey, the *Rev. J. Hill, L. L. D* vicar of Wonersh, &c.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish square, aged 64, *Major General Sir John Brathwaite, bart.* lately returned from the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies, where he long held the chief command of the Company's army. When retiring from this distinguished situation, the general and field-officers of the army requested of him to accept the record of their esteem, affection, and respect, in a valuable service of plate, which they presented to him. In public life the general was a strict observer of discipline, zealous, skilful, brave, and of unshaken fidelity.

In Soho-square, *Mr. Dennet*, surgeon of the Royal Westminster Volunteers; a gentleman eminent in his practice, and highly respected in his private character. He had particularly requested to be interred with military honours; and his request was fully complied with on the 17th of September, in St. Anne's church, which, (though at the time repairing) was much crowded, as were the streets through which the procession passed.

Mr. R Price, auctioneer and undertaker, opposite the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriers road He had, for some time, laboured under a despondency of mind, in consequence of a paralytic stroke with which he was afflicted some months ago. The maid servant, who went up to call him, found him quite dead, hanging on a small hook, barely sufficient to support him.

Mr. Broom, of the King's Arms public-house, Queenhithe; who was seven minutes under water, in consequence of a boat oversetting in a squall of wind, on the 6th of August, between London and Blackfriers bridges, and, having been taken up apparently dead, he was restored to animation. The relapse was brought on by the debility of his constitution, fatally affected by the accident.

At Turnham Green, Sept. 28, in the 83d year of his age, *Ralph Griffiths*, esq. LL.D. long known as the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review. He was a native of Shropshire; and came young to the metropolis, where his love of literature induced him to commence his career as a bookseller; which situation afforded him the opportunities, which he so much desired, of connecting himself with most of the principal literary characters of the time. Very shortly afterward, he laid the plan of a literary journal, of which the first number, under the title of "The Monthly Review," appeared in May 1749. The success of this work was for some time slow, but at length it fairly established itself; and it has been uniformly continued from that period to the present time, at the rate of two volumes yearly to 1789, and three volumes yearly ever since, standing the first in sale and reputation among English works of the kind, and probably the sole example in the history of letters of a publication conducted, during fifty-four years, under one title and editorship. Its services to the cause of free inquiry and liberal sentiment have been great; and it may be considered as having materially contributed to form the prevalent character of British literature for the last half century. The editor long ago retired from other business, and devoted himself entirely to the conduct of this undertaking, which repaid his attention by its fame and its emolument. Dr. Griffiths was an amiable man in private life, cheerful and instructive in conversation, abounding in anecdote, well informed on a variety of subjects, and much beloved by his friends and acquaintance. He was twice married, but has left only one surviving son, who has for many years assisted him in the management of his Review, and in whom the property of it is vested.

At his house in Bentinck-street, *R. Foley*, esq. of Gray's inn, and one of the magistrates of the police, the younger son of a respectable family in Pembrokeshire. Mr. Foley was educated for the profession of the law, in which he practised for several years in his native county, as a solicitor and conveyancer. To this inferior province of jurisprudence, he brought that extent and depth of legal knowledge which are usually to be found only in the higher; and this circumstance, concurring with integrity of character and eminent talents, united the respect of the first men at the bar to the popular suffrage in his favour. While he was received and regarded as a friend by Sir Archibald Macdonald, Sir William Grant, Lord Glenbervie, and Lord Redesdale, men qualified to comprehend the full worth of his character, the dignified

pleasantness

pleaſantneſs of his manners, the ſteadineſs of his friendſhips, the reſtleſs efficiency of his beneficence, endeared him to thoſe of every order in the community that were in any way included within the ſphere of his intercourſe. So powerfully did his means co-operate with his inclination to do good, that no man could obtain acceſs to him, without, at the ſame time, experiencing advantage. From his family, his relations, his friends, and his acquaintance, his kindneſs extended itſelf to his neighbourhood, his country, and his ſpecies. Uniformly diſintereſted, he proffered his heart, his table, his influence and his purſe, to the friend and the ſtranger, to the oppreſſed and the neceſſitous. On one remarkable occaſion, the impreſſion of his character on the minds of the people was ſtrikingly diſcovered. In the melancholy year of 1801, when the artificial diſtreſs, which viſited moſt parts of this iſland, preſſed with more urgent weight on its diſtant provinces, the ſtarving peaſantry of Pembrokeſhire, exaſperated by the circumſtance of a veſſel, laden with corn, being on the point of ſailing from their coaſts to a diſtant market, aſſembled in a tumultuous body for the purpoſe of ſeizing on the ſhip, and of dividing its freight among their families. On the firſt intelligence of the riot, Mr. Foley, who commanded a corps of Fencibles, repaired inſtantly to the place of the meditated attack, and, leaving his men at a diſtance, approached, under the protection of conſcious uprightneſs, a multitude, impatient from diſtreſs, and irritated with a particular injury and affront. The effect was completely anſwerable to his wiſh. His name was announced; his ſpeech was received with ſilent reſpect; his arguments were admitted; and a mob, under the ſtinging incitement of hunger and revenge, acknowledged the controul of their benefactor, and quietly retired to their homes.

"Ac veluti populo in magno cum ſæpe coorta eſt
Seditio, ſævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et ſaxa volant, furor arma miniſtrat:
Tum pietate gravem, ac meritis, ſi forte virum quem
Conſpexere, ſilent, arrectiſque auribus aſtant:
Ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet."

From his eſtabliſhment in a country where he was thus reſpected, he was removed, towards the end of the laſt year, by nomination from Lord Pelham, to a place in the magiſtracy of the capital. Of this appointment, which he honoured by his acceptance, he diſcharged the duties with ſo much ability, ſo much rectitude and juſt feeling, that he commanded the regard of all who were engaged or intereſted in the tranſactions of his tribunal. During his laſt illneſs, which continued for three weeks, not only his brother-magiſtrates diſcovered the moſt earneſt concern for his recovery, but the very runners of his office, have, more than once, been ſeen to make their inquiries at his door, with the tear ſtanding in their eyes. That a man, ſo formed to conciliate affection, ſhould be lamented, (when he falls in the vigour of his life) by all who were acquainted with him, cannot reaſonably be the ſubject of wonder. But the energy of his virtues extended the misfortune of his death beyond the circle of his acquaintance; and, while the day which terminated (in his 46th year) his uſeful courſe, muſt long be remembered, with anguiſh, by his widow, his orphans, and his friends, there is reaſon to think it will be recollected, not without concern, by the PUBLIC ITSELF.

At Hoxton, near London, *Joſeph Ritſon*, eſq. of Gray's-inn.—He was born, Oct. 2, 1752, at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, and was bred to the profeſſion of the law.—He was greatly diſtinguiſhed for the acuteneſs of his judgment, and the profoundneſs of his reſearches, in the characters of a conſulting barriſter and a conveyancer. But his literary enquiries were by no means confined within the limits of his profeſſion; and he was, perhaps, the moſt ſucceſsful of thoſe perſons by whom the inveſtigation of old Engliſh literature and antiquities was cultivated in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—His memory was ſo tenacious, that nothing he ever ſtored there was obliterated: the moſt aſtoniſhing labours and indefatigable enquiries were to him amuſement; and his penetration and judgment were ſo exact, that it is difficult, in his voluminous publications, to detect a ſingle error of fact or of inference.—It is to be regretted that his ſtyle, and the mode in which he communicated his diſcoveries to the public, were by no means ſuch as to adorn his diſcoveries.—The language of his writings is harſh, rugged, and barren; and his publications are further diſfigured by the affected ſingularity of their orthography.—But this, though it hindered them from obtaining that general ſucceſs to which by their eſſential merits they were entitled, does not prevent them from being, to the learned and the ſtudious, invaluable repoſitories of the ſcience of which they treat.—Mr Ritſon was fully ſenſible of the ſuperiority he poſſeſſed in thoſe points of learning which had engaged his attention, and was not accuſtomed to expreſs himſelf on theſe ſubjects with any degree of diffidence and reſerve.—Conſcious of his own general exemption from error, he had no forbearance for the errors and miſapprehenſions of others.—The ſtyle in which he attacked Malone, Warton, and other contemporary critics, was remarked for a greater degree of rudeneſs, bitterneſs, and inſult, than is perhaps to be found in any other controverſaliſt.—He ſet ſomewhat too high a value on his own favourite purſuits, and defended his dogmas in a very magiſterial tone.—It was a favourite maxim of his that literary forgery was a crime, not leſs deſerving the gallows, than the forgery which deprived a man of his property; and he expreſſed himſelf reſpecting

thoſe perſons, who, whether gravely or by way of amuſement, gave in to practices of this ſort, with a fierceneſs of reſentment which was very ſurprizing to thoſe who did not enter into his particular habits of thinking.—Yet Mr. Ritſon was not leſs uncommonly modeſt on all other ſubjects, that peremptory on thoſe which he had induſtriouſly inveſtigated; and was at all times forward to confeſs his ignorance of the learned languages, of the philoſophy of mind, and the graces of compoſition; and ready to bow to the authority of thoſe whom he deemed his ſuperiors in theſe particulars.—To the attainments which he has made in knowledge, Mr. Ritſon added many excellent virtues of the heart.—He was liberal in the diſpoſition of his income, and ever ready to relieve merit in diſtreſs.—He had great ingenuouſneſs and integrity of diſpoſition, never allowing himſelf in any ſort of pretence and impoſition, practiſing rigidly, in his conduct, the moral judgments of his underſtanding, and conſtantly abſtaining from the commiſſion of every thing he felt to be wrong.—One ſingular proof of this is, that having convinced himſelf that the uſe of animal food was a cruel and unjuſtifiable proceeding, he for more than twenty years adhered to the ſtricteſt abſtinence in this reſpect.—The admirable ſincerity of his character was alſo ſhewn in many other particulars.—Having amply ſtudied the laws and conſtitution of his country, he was on principle an enemy to the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover; and, without any prejudices of education to urge him, became a Jacobite from reaſoning, at a time when the race of Jacobites, by deſcent, was nearly extinct in this country.—This unfortunate ſingularity he however diſcarded about the period of the French revolution, and till his death remained firmly attached to the principles of republicaniſm.—Mr. Ritſon purchaſed, about the year 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy.—In this ſituation it was his ſingular fortune to be connected with Mr. Reeves, the notorious leader of the aſſociation for encouraging ſpies and informers, and for ſuppreſſing the freedom of writing and ſpeaking upon political topics.—Mr. Reeve was high-ſteward of the Savoy; and for his political conduct was regarded with no leſs antipathy by Mr. Ritſon, than Malone and Warton for their literary miſdemeanors.—Mr. Reeves, a few years ago, reſigned his office of high ſteward; and it was a favourite opinion of Mr. Ritſon, that he, by his hoſtilities, had driven this redoubted champion from his ſtation.—Whether it were owing to the original feebleneſs of his conſtitution, to the ſingular ſeverity of his diet*, or to the not inferior ſeverity of his literary application, Mr. Ritſon exhibited at the age of fifty, every maſk of caducity and premature decay.—His memory failed him; his temper daily increaſed in moroſeneſs; and his converſation betrayed tokens of dotage.—He was ſeized with repeated attacks of the palſy; and the laſt attack having fallen upon the brain, produced a delirium, and terminated his exiſtence in a fortnight.—One further ſingularity in this extraordinary man is, that, after having laboured ſo inceſſantly for the information of the world, he expreſſed a deſire that he might be forgotten.—He made it his particular requeſt that no ſtone might be placed over his grave, and added a hope that nothing, good or ill, might be ſaid of his memory.—Juſtice to his attainments and his virtues, and a deſire to gratify the honeſt curioſity of the public, have, in the writer of theſe lines, overpowered the whimſical caprice of the deceaſed, whom the writer had long the honour to call his friend.—The following is probably an accurate liſt of Mr. Ritſon's publications.—1. Obſervations on Johnſon's and Steevens's Edition of Shakeſpear. 2. Quiſs Modeſt, in Defence of ditto. 3. Curſory Criticiſms on Malone's Edition of Shakeſpear. 4. Obſervations on Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. 5. Deſcent of the Crown of England, in a large ſheet. 6. Spartan Manual. 7. Digeſt of the Proceedings of the Savoy Court. 8. Office of Conſtable explained. 9. Juriſdiction of the Court Leet. 10. A Collection of Engliſh Songs, 3 vols. 11. Ditto, Scottiſh Songs, 2 vols. 12. Engliſh Anthology, 3 vols. 13. Minot's Poems, 2 vols. 14. Metrical Romances, 3 vols. 15. Bibliographia Poetica; and, 16. Treatiſe on Abſtinence from Animal Food.—Mr. Ritſon had further projected an edition of Shakeſpear, and there are many valuable notes from his pen in the lateſt editions of that author.—He alſo propoſed to publiſh ſeveral etymological works, together with a treatiſe, in which his peculiar ſyſtem of orthography was to be vindicated and eſtabliſhed.—His manuſcript collections were extremely numerous; and it is an irreparable loſs to the public that he committed the chief part of them to the flames, at the commencement of the delirium which terminated his exiſtence.—His library will ſhortly be brought to the hammer by Leigh and Sotherby.

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* Mr. Ritſon not only abſtained from animal food on principle, but, from his habits, he abſtained from almoſt every kind of aliment. A potatoe, a biſcuit, or an egg, generally conſtituted his whole ſupport during the day, and his beverage was either lemonade or tea. He was a total ſtranger to what, in family arrangements, is called a regular meal. With a conſtitution naturally very weak, and with his practice of intenſe ſtudy, it is then rather to be wondered that he lived ſo long, than, that at fifty, after ſeveral attacks of diſeaſe, he ſhould have had the appearance of being ſix or ſeven years older than he was.

At

At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, *James Beattie*, LL. D. the celebrated Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College, or Univerſity of New Aberdeen. This diſtinguiſhed writer was a native of Kincardineſhire. His father appertained to that claſs of men who are ſcarcely on a level with our Engliſh peaſantry, but he was actuated by a liberal and generous ſpirit peculiar to the little farmers of his native country, for he aſpired and actually contrived to obtain an excellent education for his ſon. The parochial ſchools in North Britain are moſt excellent ſeminaries for this purpoſe, and the five univerſities ſpread over the face of the country, contribute in an admirable manner to inſtil a tincture of learning, philoſophy, and ſcience, in the youth deſtined to attend their various claſſes. After the requiſite preliminary acquiſitions in his own neighbourhood, young Beattie repaired to New Aberdeen, and went through a regular courſe of ſtudy in that univerſity, in which he was deſtined to be a profeſſor. It is common for ſuch young men as are not diſtinguiſhed by the gifts of fortune, to become *burſars*, an idea of which is in ſome meaſure conveyed by the expreſſion of *being put on the foundation* in our Engliſh univerſities. To the honour of the Scotch ones, no opprobrious diſtinction; no menial office; no degrading ſervitude is annexed to the term, which merely implies the receipt of a revenue. On the contrary, it is a proof of ſuperior merit; for, inſtead of being a ſinecure into which a ſtudent is inducted without formality, it becomes the *premium* of a victorious conteſt, and the juſt reward beſtowed on the victor after a competition, in which claſſical excellence alone carries away the palm:

"*Non ſine pulvere palmæ.*"

It is not unuſual for many of the ſtudents to attend the various college claſſes, during a certain number of months, when they ſupport themſelves on the *bourſe* of from four or five to nine or ten pounds *per annum*, and to ſuperintend a parochial ſchool during the remainder of the year; and there is ſome reaſon to believe that this was the caſe with Mr. Beattie. Certain it is, that he acted in the capacity of a ſchoolmaſter during a conſiderable portion of the earlier part of his life, firſt at Alloa in Fifeſhire, and afterwards in Kincardineſhire. At length an opportunity preſented itſelf of removing to Aberdeen, the third town in Scotland in point of trade, extent, and conſequence. There he acted for ſome time in the humble ſituation of an uſher, to the grammar or principal Latin ſchool; and having married the daughter of the maſter, he perhaps aſpired to nothing more than becoming ſucceſſor to his own father-in law. An event however occurred that ſoon taught him higher hopes, and afforded ſuperior expectations. Mr. Beattie, who had long cultivated a taſte for poetry, about this period applied himſelf with unremitting ardour to give a poliſh to his verſes, that ſhould entitle them to meet the public eye, and he ſoon realiſed the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of his friends in this reſpect. His firſt publication was a volume of "Original Poems and Tranſlations," which appeared ſo early as 1760; ſome of theſe after being purified and refined from their juvenile droſs, have been ſince preſerved in a new edition of the author's poetry. In 1765 appeared his "Judgment of Paris," and in 1767 he became known to Gray, and is ſaid to have conſulted him relative to the "Minſtrel," chiefly written in 1768, although part of it had been produced during the inſpiration of his earlier years. In 1770 the public deemed itſelf highly favoured by his "Eſſay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm." In 1771 appeared part of his famed performance, viz. Book I. of "The Minſtrel; or, the Progreſs of Genius," in 4to. and in 1774, Book II. was publiſhed. The whole has ſince been reprinted ſeveral times, and in a variety of editions. It was about this time that many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of his own countrymen began to cultivate a friendſhip with, and pay reſpect to the talents of Mr. Beattie. We accordingly find that ſeveral of them addreſſed their poetical effuſions to him, and his merits began to attract public notice. But ſomething better than barren admiration was produced, for the Earl of Errol, who lived at Slains Caſtle, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, fortunately was induced to patronize Mr. Beattie, while yet a young man. This nobleman accordingly exerted his influence with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs, that the aſſiſtant at their grammar-ſchool was elected by the magiſtrates of New Aberdeen, to the honourable and diſtinguiſhed office of a profeſſor in their univerſity. An event occurred ſoon after, that obtained for our poet a ſtill more diſtinguiſhed patronage and ſupport. Mr. Hume was at this period conſidered by his countrymen, as not only occupying an eminent ſtation in the republic of letters, but alſo of being in poſſeſſion of the chair of criticiſm, to which he had been in ſome meaſure elevated by the voluntary ſuffrages of the nation. To ſuch an authority it was natural for a young man to look up for countenance and protection, and Mr. Beattie is accordingly ſaid to have ſubmitted his productions to his inſpection, with all that deference, but at the ſame time, with all that hope incident to one in his ſituation. The verdict of the hiſtorian was not however ſo favourable as the poet had perhaps a right to expect; and this little occurrence is aſſerted in a contemporary publication, to have led to the "Eſſay on the Immutability of Truth in Oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm: but we have good reaſon to think that this ſtatement is incorrect. That work, however, whatever were the motives in which it originated, which we firmly believe to have been of the pureſt kind, poſſeſſes conſpicuous merit. The author certainly had Dr. Reid in his eye, and followed

followed the model preſented by that very able profeſſor; what is not a little remarkable too, the ſcholar on this occaſion acquired a more brilliant fame than the maſter. This publication obtained for Mr. Beattie much fame, a ſmall penſion, and a large portion of friends; among whom are to be reckoned Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, the Earl of Mansfield, Mrs. Montague, Dr. Johnſon, Lord Lyttleton, and Doctors Hurd and Porteus, the biſhops of Worceſter and London. Lord Mansfield, then Chief Juſtice of the King's bench, recommended him to his Majeſty for a gratuity of 200l. *per annum*, from the privy purſe; and to make uſe of the language of that day, "it was underſtood, that thus penſioned, he ſhould lie on the watch, and confute every ſceptical and profane opinion, that ſhould, after all that he had written, dare to ſtart up in the world." Having obtained fame and independence in his native country, Mr. Beattie was now deſirous to viſit London, and converſe with the celebrated men of letters in the Engliſh capital. Being acquainted with Mr. Boſwell, he applied to that gentleman in 1771, in his way to London, and obtained a very flattering introduction to Dr. Johnſon, who introduced Mr. Beattie to many of his friends, Mrs. Thrale in particular, and ever after ſpoke of him in ſuch a manner as to teſtify his eſteem. About this time he had obtained a diploma from the Mariſchal College, as LL.D viſited London once more, in 1773. A long interval of five years elapſed, however, before he returned thither again. In 1783, Dr. Beattie preſented the world with "Diſſertations Moral and Critical," in one vol. 4to. The ſubjects treated of in this work, originally formed a courſe of prelections "which were read to thoſe young gentlemen whom it was the author's buſineſs to initiate in the elements of moral ſcience." In 1786, at the recommendation of the preſent Biſhop of London, Dr. Beattie publiſhed "Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," in 2 vols. 8vo. Thus the life of our author hath been a laborious one; for what with cultivating the belles-lettres, attending to the inſtruction of his claſs in moral philoſophy, compoſing, preparing for, and correcting the preſs, but little of his time can have been devoted to the pleaſures of ſociety. He was cheerful, however, and at times unbent his mind in the company of his old friends, until about ten years ſince, when a melancholy event occurred that caſt a gloom around him, and proved too fraught with affliction, notwithſtanding his ſingular piety, to be borne without the extremity of human miſery. For many years, his eldeſt ſon, at once his companion and his friend, had contributed not a little to cheer his mind, and promiſed to become the delight of his declining age. This ſtay, this prop as it were of all his comforts and all his hopes on earth, was ſnatched away from him on the 19th of November 1790, when he had attained the age of twenty-two, and diſplayed on one hand ſuch a virtuous diſpoſition as the fondeſt father might have been proud to behold, while on the other his genius and talents began to develope, and afford an early promiſe of future excellence. The laſt ſad and melancholy duty on the part of an unhappy father, has been the publication of the poſthumous works of a ſon, of whom he concludes an intereſting account as follows: "I have loſt," ſays he, "the pleaſanteſt, and, for the laſt four or five years of his ſhort life, one of the moſt inſtructive companions that ever man was delighted with. But—THE LORD GAVE; THE LORD HATH TAKEN AWAY; BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD. I adore the Author of all good, who gave him grace to lead ſuch a life, and die ſuch a death, as makes it impoſſible for a Chriſtian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality." But, as if the ſorrows of our profeſſor had not already been ſufficiently acute, he experienced, in 1796, an additional weight of calamity, by the death of his younger ſon, Montagu Beattie, ſo called after Mrs. Montagu. Theſe loſſes he never was able to recover; and has continued, ever ſince, to decline in health and ſpirits. Dr. Beattie was conſidered as an amiable man in every department of private life. In the character of a huſband his conduct was exemplary, and we have already beheld him carrying the affections of a father to an extent ſcarcely compatible with Chriſtian reſignation. His fame not a little contributed to the flouriſhing ſtate of that univerſity of which he was the ornament. While his health permitted, no one was more eager or more zealous to diſcharge the duties of his profeſſorſhip; and we may venture to obſerve, that a lapſe of many years is likely to enſue before the chair of "Moral Philoſophy" will be filled by an abler lecturer. As a poet, the Doctor muſt be allowed to have attained great excellence. His verſification is elegant; and in choice of language and of imagery he is inferior to none of his contemporaries. Had he continued, like Pope and Dryden, to cultivate the Muſes, even in his old age, his claſſical talents and harmonious numbers would have enſured ſtill greater fame. As to his perſon, he was about the middle ſize; and although his aſpect was pleaſing, yet there was nothing that diſtinguiſhed him from the bulk of mankind, were it not for the vivacity of the poet, which at times beamed in his eye, and irradiated his countenance to the laſt.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Lord Biſhop of Derry, whoſe death was announced in a former Number.*—His Lordſhip was building at his family-ſeat, at Ickworth, in Suffolk, a villa on the Italian model, by Italian architects and artiſts of every claſs; to which he had appropriated the ſum of 12,000l. annually, and the ornaments of which are ſo very tender as to require covering to preſerve them

them from injury by the external air. As an amateur, connoiſſeur, and indefatigable protector of the fine arts, his lordſhip, died, as it were, at his poſt, ſurrounded by artiſts, whoſe talents his judgment had directed, and whoſe wants his liberality had relieved. His love of the ſciences was only ſurpaſſed by his public ſpirit, and by his generoſity to the unfortunate of every country. Neither rank nor power eſcaped his lordſhip's reſentment when any illiberal opinion was thrown out againſt Engliſhmen. At a dinner with the late King of Pruſſia and the Prince Royal of Denmark, at Pyrmont, in the year 1797, he boldly ſaid, after the converſation about the *active ambition* of England had been changed into enquiries about the delicacy of a roaſted capon, that *he did not like* NEUTRAL *animals*, let them be ever ſo delicate. In 1798, his lordſhip was arreſted by the French in Italy, and confined in the caſtle of Milan; here he was plundered by the Republicans of a valuable and well-choſen collection of antiquities, which he had purchaſed with a view of tranſmitting to his native country. He was likewiſe betrayed and defrauded by many Italians, whoſe benefactor he had been. But neither the injuſtice nor the ingratitude of mankind could change his natural diſpoſition: he no ſooner recovered his liberty than new benefactions forced even the ungrateful to repent, and the unjuſt to acknowledge his magnanimity. His lordſhip was one of the greateſt Engliſh travellers (a capacity in which his merits have been duly appreciated by the celebrated *Martin Sherlock*); and there is not a country in Europe where the diſtreſſed have not obtained his ſuccour, and the oppreſſed his protection. Letters from Swiſs Patriots and French Emigrants, from Italian Catholics and German Proteſtants, prove the noble uſe his Lordſhip made of his fortune, indiſcriminately, to the poor, deſtitute, and unprotected of all countries, of all parties, and of all religion.]

[*The following brief ſketch contains ſome additional particulars relative to the late Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, whoſe death was announced in a former number.* He was the only ſon of the Rev. Richard Scholefield, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Dawſon. This pious and learned divine was born at Rochdale in Lancaſhire on the 21ſt of December 1733. Before he had fully compleated his ſeventh year, he had the misfortune to loſe his father, under whom, however, he had already evinced an ardent zeal for learning. The young pupil at that early age, could read Engliſh fluently, and had even become an adept in the Latin Grammar. Theſe promiſing talents were cultivated with aſſiduous care at the ſchool of the Rev. S. Dawſon; and this produced an attachment betwixt the maſter and the ſcholar which never abated till death deprived him of this ſecond guide. At this period the twig might be ſaid to have been bent, the tree inclined; endowed with ſo much natural excellence, and ſo diligently trained up in the path of virtue, it might be now rationally taken for granted, that he would continue in the ſame unto his life's end. Though yet in his juvenile years, Mr. Scholefield's inclinations induced him to commence a courſe of ſtudies on the moſt ſerious and important of all ſubjects, divinity. With this view he entered at the academy of Northampton about the year 1749, and under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. On the deceaſe of that worthy miniſter and tutor, the academy was ſoon after removed to Daventry, where Mr. Scholefield proſecuted his theological purſuits under the tuition of Dr. Aſhworth and Mr. Clark; and, at the age of twenty was judged fully competent to take upon him the miniſterial charge: but his own diffidence prompted him to attend ſome of the lectures a ſecond term, which he did with peculiar ſatisfaction. In the year 1754 he quitted the academy, not without the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimonials of his abilities, learning, and moral conduct. The ſincere purport of theſe recommendations was evinced by the correſpondence with which his tutors afterwards honoured him, and by the univerſal eſteem of his fellow-ſtudents. No ſooner had Mr. Scholefield emerged from the ſeclusion of academic tuition, than he was unanimouſly invited to take charge of a numerous diſſenting congregation at Portſmouth. His ſentiments, on ſome points, differing from thoſe of his inviting friends, he withſtood the temptation, and thus ſacrificed temporal advantages at the altar of conſcious integrity. Such merit was not likely to remain long in obſcurity. Mr. Scholefield, ſoon after, accepted the place of aſſiſtant to the Rev. R. Aſtley in Whitehaven; but that gentleman dying in the courſe of a few months, Mr. Scholefield was elected ſole paſtor; and, whilſt performing the duties thereof, during a ſpace of ſeventeen years, acquired the regard and eſteem of all parties. Towards the latter part of that period, ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in the town, though moſtly of the eſtabliſhed church, prevailed on this worthy diſſenting miniſter to undertake the education of their ſons; and this was the inſtitution of that ſeminary, which, for a ſeries of nearly twenty ſubſequent years, Mr Scholefield conducted with ſo much ſatisfaction to his friends, and pleaſure to himſelf. His object in educating a limited number of young gentlemen, was not ſo much a lucrative employment, as the gratification of his philanthropic mind by an attempt to diffuſe a juſt ſenſe of religion, and a love of learning, amongſt a few, at leaſt, of the riſing generation, and a wiſh to ſtudy human nature in its leaſt corrupted ſtate: to him it was truly a

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to ſhoot."

His aim was

"To raiſe the genius, and to mend the heart."

Mr. Scholefield had not purſued this plan long in Whitehaven, before he was ſolicited to reſide in Birmingham, to the ſincere regret of all his acquaintance, eſpecially of thoſe perſons who had entruſted their ſons to his care; but ſuch was their confidence in his fatherly kindneſs to his pupils, that ſeveral accompanied him into Warwickſhire; and he had afterwards the gratification of receiving ſcholars from a much greater diſtance. With no one could ſuch a truſt be more advantageouſly depoſited; for, though Mr. Scholefield was fully ſenſible of the true ſtandard of taſte, and the noble ſentiments to be acquired by ſtudying the ancient authors; yet literature and ſcholaſtic lore, too often made the main objects of purſuit, were by him juſtly eſteemed of ſubordinate conſideration to the qualifications of the heart: he was well aware that

"Qui proficit in literis et deficit in moribus,
Non proficit, ſed deficit."

Towards the cloſe of the year 1772, Mr. Scholefield took upon him the whole paſtoral charge of the Old Meeting in Birmingham, and for ſeven years ſolely diſcharged the laborious duties thereof, to one of the largeſt congregations of proteſtant diſſenters in England. At the end of that time Mr. Scholefield was ſeverely attacked by the gout, which ſoon ſo impaired his health and ſtrength, as to render an aſſiſtant neceſſary. For near twenty years after Mr. Scholefield had ſettled in Birmingham, the baneful effects of religious diſſentions were unknown in that peaceable town: all party diſtinctions were ſunk in oblivion; and the Church and the Diſſenters dwelt together in the bond of Charity. How direful was the change, effected in the ſummer of 1791, by a hateful ſpirit of perſecution ſuitable only to the dark ages of Vandalic barbariſm! For the honor of this country let the ſubject be but ſlightly named, and only as leading us to contemplate the purer ſpirit of Chriſtianity, which on that occaſion was diſplayed by ſome few of Mr. Scholefield's forgiving temper. His diſcourſe on "Love to Enemies," delivered on the ſeventh of Auguſt, 1791, was publiſhed at the earneſt requeſt of his numerous hearers, and will long ſtand in evidence of thoſe ſentiments of benevolence and forgiveneſs of injuries that made ſo ſhining a feature in his own character, and which he laboured to ſtrengthen in the minds of his perſecuted brethren. Truly might he be ſaid to "poſſeſs that calm tranquillity which is a perpetual feaſt. Indeed, he enjoyed a noble triumph over all the meaner paſſions of the mind. In the year 1798 Mr. Scholefield found the taſk of education too fatiguing to his debilitated frame; and ſevere attacks of the gout rapidly ſucceeding each other, he was obliged, ſhortly after, to decline the miniſterial function. On that occaſion, the congregation, which he had ſo long benefited by precept and example, requeſted his acceptance of a continued ſalary. The laſt three years of Mr. Scholefield's life were devoted to a variety of rational ſtudies, and a proportionate enjoyment of the ſociety of the many friends who knew how to appretiate ſo valuable a character. It might be ſaid, with truth, that on moſt occaſions, no one could be in his company without feeling himſelf improved in knowledge or virtue. Mr. Scholefield's reading had been very extenſive; and his philoſophical reſearches were ſufficiently deep to enable him to enjoy the ſublime ſtudies of nature. On theological ſubjects his converſation glowed with peculiar animation; and often has he been known to contemplate with enthuſiaſm, the wide, the unbounded, proſpect of futurity; to feel the divinity ſtir within him, and excite the "longing after immortality!" The termination of Mr. Scholefield's career in this world was like the whole tenor of it, patient and ſerene. He had ſpent the eighteenth of June laſt, at the houſe of one of his former pupils in the country, in his uſual ſtate of health and ſpirits; but, towards evening, ſome ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution were diſcernible. Having returned home, in the courſe of the night he was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke; and this affection returning, on the evening of the twenty-firſt, in the ſeventieth year of his age, deprived the world of one of its pureſt characters, a truly devout and conſcientious man. In perſon Mr. Scholefield was tall, and upright; his appearance was venerable, though habitually ſtrong and active for ſo advanced an age. He never married; but had lived almoſt from infancy with an only ſiſter, by whom his every wiſh was anticipated: and to her the loſs of ſuch a brother can only be ſupported by the exerciſe of Chriſtian patience, and the conſideration that, though left lonely in the vale of years,

"Congenial ſpirits part to meet again!"]

SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

We have received ſo many communications relative to the Plan of a Society for Scientific Information, that we are unable to inſert the whole of them. But, as a means of giving effect to the wiſhes of ſo many reſpectable perſons, Mr. PHILLIPS, the proprietor of this Magazine, (by the deſire of ſeveral friends to the plan, reſident in London,) has agreed to receive the names of all gentlemen who may be diſpoſed to become members; and if a number, of ſufficient reſpectability, ſhould be received, it is intended to make the neceſſary arrangements for the immediate formation of the Society on a liberal and extenſive plan.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at the grand fete to celebrate the opening of Mr Temple's Colliery at Jarrow, the fineneſs of the day, &c. brought many thouſands of people to witneſs the paſſage of the coals, from the colliery to the ſhip Fox, which lay, profuſely decorated with colours, to receive them. Early in the morning, the enlivening bells of South Shields announced the intended fete. This was underſtood as a ſignal to the ſhips in Shields harbour, all of which immediately were ſeen to hoiſt their gayeſt enſigns. About ten o'clock, Mr. Temple, his father, and three ſons went in proceſſion with the ſhipwrights, &c. attended by the martial bands of the regiments of Northumberland and Angleſea militia, to the place of feſtivity, celebrated, in early times, as the reputed birth-place of the venerable Bede. On Jarrow-bridge, the proceſſion was greeted by Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart. accompanied by a large aſſemblage of gentlemen, &c. Their firſt ſtep was to lay the foundation ſtone of a ſchool for the education of the poor children of the various workmen employed by Mr. Temple. This was done by Mr. William Temple, eldeſt ſon of that gentleman. This generous act was followed by another not leſs commendable—that of laying the foundation ſtone of a building, intended as a ſeminary for the inſtruction of poor females, and to qualify them for offices more ſuitable to their ſex, than ſeveral of their preſent employments in the northern counties of England. Theſe meritorious acts being completed with due formality, the proceſſion moved to another part of the eſtate, to lay the foundation of a ſever-houſe and hoſpital, for ſuch of the families employed in Mr. Temple's various works, as may be found to ſtand in need of theſe comforts. By this time the proceſſion was greatly increaſed, by the preſence of ſeveral of the ſuperior clergy of the cathedral of Durham, the Corporation barge of Newcaſtle, with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable members of that body, and other gentlemen, &c. from all parts of the country. They now proceeded to the more immediate cauſe of their meeting; and the waggons, being laden with coals, were conveyed to the ſhip, when a general diſcharge of artillery took place; the banners of the South Shields volunteer corps were diſplayed, &c. the muſic playing the merry air of "*Weel may the keel row*," and other appoſite tunes. About 300 gentlemen then ſat down to dinner, at tables in the tent prepared for their entertainment. The workmen, in number about 1500, dined at a long table without. As a great number of ladies had honoured the proceſſion with their preſence, Mr. Temple gave a ball, the following evening, at South Shields, which was attended by about 300 ladies and gentlemen, &c. &c.

Intended Canal.—To commence from the rivulet of Team, near Beamiſh iron-works, in the pariſh of Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Durham, and to proceed to the river Tyne, near Gateſhead, in the ſaid county; with towing-paths, reſervoirs, water-courſes, feeders, &c. which canal, reſervoirs, &c. are intended to be carried through the ſeveral townſhips of Urpeth and Birtley, and the ſeveral chapelries of Tanfield and Lameſley, all in the pariſh of Cheſter-le-ſtreet aforeſaid; and alſo through the pariſhes of Wickham and St. Mary Gateſhead in the ſaid county.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament, in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſion, for authority to make ſeveral new turnpike-roads from Selkirk to Jedburgh in Scotland, and from thence to the ſeveral townſhips, places, &c. of Yetholm Woller, the lime and coal-works at Ford, Barmoor, and Lowick, reſpectively; which roads, when completed, will paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Carham, Kirknewton, Branxton, Ford, Lowick, Doddington, and Wooller, all in the county of Northumberland.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Morriſon, roper, of the South Shore, to Mrs. Lee, of Gateſhead.—Mr. J. Proud, of Durham, to Miſs Laing.

At Gateſhead, Mr. A. Campbell, flour-dealer, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs A. Stokoe.

At North Berwick, J. Renton, eſq. writer of the ſignet, to Miſs A. Murray.

At Elſdon, A. Hedley, eſq. of Warlaw, to Miſs Armourer, of Overacres.

At Doddington, Mr. R. Flinn, of North Shields, to Mrs. A. Barber.

At Durham, Mr. J. Pearſon, boot-maker, to Miſs Thwaytes, milliner.

At Houghton le Spring, the Rev. F. Reed, of Marton-cum Grafton, Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. A. Story, of Newcaſtle, Durham.

At Hexham, Mr. C. Farrier, tanner, to Miſs Wells, of Skelton, in Cumberland.

At Biſhopwearmouth, T. Nicholſon, eſq. to Miſs E. Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.

At Tynemouth, Mr. A. Crighton, ſail-maker, of North Shields, to Miſs Tate, of Dockwray-ſquare.

Died] At Newcaſtle, aged 60, Mrs. E. Elmer, lately arrived from Peterſburgh.—

Mrs. Foſter,

Mrs. Foſter, widow, late of Alnwich.—Aged 88, Mrs. A. Turnbull, of the Black Boy, Chare.—Aged 98, Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr Mather, agent to J. Graham Clarke, eſq.—Aged 56, Mr. A. Craven, late of the General Elliot public-houſe.—Mr. W. Greene, merchant.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. Dixon, attorney.—Mr. J Sturgeon, bread baker.—Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. T. Ratcliffe, breeches-maker.—Aged 19, Mr. P. Milligan, nephew of Mr. Slowan.—Miſs M Franks, daughter of Mr. Franks, taylor.—Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. Denton, baſket-maker.—T. Longridge, eſq.—Aged 74, Mrs. Perrott, widow of the late Mr. Perrott, ſurgeon.

In Gateſhead, Mrs. Collingwood, widow of the late Mr. W. Collingwood, of Howden Dock.—Mrs. Rawſon. She died very ſuddenly; dropping down dead, when walking along St. Nicholas Church-yard, in Newcaſtle.

At Durham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of J D. Bainbridge, eſq. ſenior alderman of this city.—Aged 97, Anne Glover, a noted vender of pies, or formerly ſo.

At North Shields, Mrs. S. Hebron, wife of Capt. Hebron.

At South Shields, aged 70, Mr. J. Beale, twenty-eight years cook of the Mermaid revenue cutter, ſtationed off this port.—Miſs M. Smith.

At Sunderland, aged 90, Mrs. A. Shepherd, widow.—Mr. Hutchinſon, late farmer, of Coal Heſleton.—At the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. Thomas in this town.—Mrs White, of London.—Aged 89, Mrs. Burnup. She had a numerous progeny, conſiſting of twelve children, forty ſeven grand-children, and thirty-two great grand-children.

Mr. Cummings, of the Low River.—Aged 78, Mr. T. Cummins, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe, London.—Aged 52, Mrs Wood, widow.—At an advanced age, Mr T. Stokoe.—Aged 34, Captain G. Kenniſon, Mr. J. Wood, ſhip-owner.

At Morpeth, aged 38, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. S Wilkinſon, ſtationer

At Alnwick, aged 66, Mr. L. Yowens, widow, formerly of Windylaw, near Ellingham.

At Berwick upon-Tweed, aged 88, Mr. P. Fyers, a baker, or formerly ſo, and the eldeſt burgeſs of the corporation.—Mr. T. Sample, butcher of the Crown and Thiſtle public houſe.—Aged 31, J. T. Chriſtopher, eſq. of Crook Hall, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. Watſon, at the Stakeford, near Morpeth.

At Eaſington, Mrs. Leighton.

In London, in his 32d year, Mr. F. Johnſon, jun. late of Biſhop Auckland.

At Dukefield, aged 36, Miſs C. Hunter.

At Sedgefield, Mr Ruddock, ſen.

At Sherburne Houſe, near Durham, aged 81, Mr. J. Dowthwayte, formerly of Biſhop-

wearmouth.—In his 26th year, the Rev. J. M'Queen, miniſter of the Aſſociate congregation at North Berwick.

At Woodburne, near Morpeth, aged 49, Mrs. Kennicott, wife of the Rev. Mr. Kennicott.

In the iſland of St. Domingo, Weſt Indies, Mr C. Robſon, ſon of Mr. W. Robſon, of the Ouſeburne, near Newcaſtle.

At Skelton, in her 86th year, Mrs. D. Newton.

At Stonecroft, Mrs Gibſon, widow of the late Mr Gibſon, of Whittington.

At Acomb, near Hexhom, Mr. T. Dagliſh.

At Beamiſh, Mr. J. Nicholſon, ſon of the late Mr. J Nicholſon, formerly a linen draper in Newcaſtle.

At Hebburn, aged 90, Mrs. M. Hall.

At Thornton, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. M. Nicholſon.

At Ellington, aged 65, Mr. A. Richardſon. He died ſuddenly, while employed in penning ſome ſheep in a field.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. W. Hubbuck, innkeeper.

At Wackerfield, near Staindrop, Mr. J. Hawdon, farmer.—Mr G Earſon, ſhopkeeper, of Felton, Northumberland.

At Norton, of a dropſy, in her 42d year, Mrs. M. Snowdon, a woman of a blameleſs life and artleſs tenderneſs, combined with the Chriſtian graces of pious ſimplicity, and patient long ſuffering.

Mr. W. Dixon, late grocer, of Newcaſtle. He was killed by the enemy in aſſiſting to cut out two of their veſſels, near the iſland of Gaudaloupe. He likewiſe ſerved on board Lord Nelſon's ſhip in the action off Copenhagen, wherein he conducted himſelf with great gallantry.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants has been lately held at Carliſle, to take into conſideration the propriety of applying to Parliament, for an act to promote a number of public improvements in the city, and particularly the opening of a paſſage through the citadel to the ſouth; removing obſtructions in ſtreets, and other public paſſages; paving the ſides of the ſtreets; lighting the town, &c. &c. all which, with other clauſes of the propoſed act, have been ſeverally agreed to, without any appearance of oppoſition. It is but juſtice to add to the above ſtatement, that the preſent Mayor of Carliſle, R. Jackſon, eſq. during the times he has filled that office, has conſiderably improved the city, and not a little promoted the convenience of the inhabitants. It was at the ſuggeſtion of this gentleman, that the corporation purchaſed an extenſive piece of ground, which communicates from Scotch-ſtreet, to Fiſher-ſtreet, on which a very commodious butcher-market has been conſtructed. From his application, through the intereſt of Lord Lowther, to the

Board

Board of Ordnance, leave has been granted to take away that part of the citadel which intercepts the communication between the ſtreet called Engliſh-ſtreet and Botchergate. When this opening ſhall be effected, the ſtreets abovementioned, together with Rickergate, will form a commodious uninterrupted line of ſtreets, nearly a mile in length. The above may probably be conſidered as the beginning of a taſte for the further improvement of the city, which, from its ſituation, and other advantages, is capable of being rendered, in every reſpect, neat and elegant. The north appears to be the quarter where the town can be moſt improved. The River Eden might be croſſed by two elegant and ſpacious ſtone bridges. On the elevated ground adjoining the diſtrict called the Swift's, ſtreets, ſquares, and a creſcent might be erected, &c. &c.

A new colliery was lately opened at Warnell Fell, in the county of Cumberland, on the eſtate of R. Warwick, eſq. which promiſes to be of conſiderable utility to the county at large, as well as of ſingular benefit to the owner

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion for powers to build two bridges near the town of Ravenglaſs; alſo, for making a turnpike-road from Calderbridge to Broughton in Furneſs; alſo, for enlarging the terms and powers of the acts, reſpecting roads, in ſeveral parts of the counties of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire; and for incloſing Alonby Common, in the county of Cumberland.

At a late meeting of the truſtees of the harbour of Whitehaven, it was unanimouſly reſolved that a life-boat ſhould be immediately procured for the uſe of the port.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Atkinſon, joiner, to Miſs Matterſon —Mr. B. Birkitt, pawnbroker, to Miſs A. Birkitt, of Ketterby.—J. Steward, eſq. one of the truſtees of the harbour, to Miſs M. Benn, of Henſingham houſe, near Whitehaven.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Sewell, butcher, to Miſs Sawyer, of Blackhall.—Mr. T. Irving, muſlin-weaver, to Miſs E. Dodgſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. H. Dodgſon, cabinet-maker. —Mr. T. Gaſkill, of Lakerigg, near Kendal, to Miſs Williſon, of Heſt Bank, late of Underbarrow.—Mr. H. Dixon, of Kirk Oſwald, to Miſs M. Hetherington, of Plumpton Low-ſtreet, Cumberland.—Mr. Mann, tanner, of Temple Sowerby, to Miſs Lothian, of Sickergill.

At Kirk Oſwald, Mr. T. Rudd, and Mrs. M. Nicholſon. A great number of friends and neighbours of this amorous pair, had aſſembled in order to witneſs the celebration of their nuptials, in the above village; but unluckily, the intended bridegroom, from his too eager haſte to meet his amiable partner, at the altar of Hymen, had forgot to apply to the miniſter for a certificate of the banns having been duly publiſhed in another pariſh, which omiſſion put a total bar to any further proceedings that day. Next morning, however, the connubial knot was ſecurely tied, the impatient ſwain having procured, at an early hour, the neceſſary document.

At Caldbeck, R. Howe, eſq. of Whinby-caſtle, to Miſs Buckbarrow, of Halteliffe.

At Morreſby, Mr. J. Sherwen, to Miſs Cape, of Parton.

Mr. J. Pearſon, tanner, of Kendal, to Miſs Bland, ſiſter to Mr. G. Bland, letter-caſe manufacturer, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. T. Jopſon, maſter of the Black Swan public-houſe.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Daviſon, maſter of the Croſs Keys public-houſe.

At Whitehaven, in his 86th year, the Rev. B. Allot, A. M. formerly of Bilham Grange, county of York, and rector of Burnham, in Norfolk.—In her 40th year, Miſs M. Mandell.—Aged 23, Miſs H. Dobſon, milliner.—Mr. J. Jackſon, ſcale porter, at the cuſtom-houſe.—Mrs. Hare, wife of Capt. Hare, of the ſhip Worſley.

At Workington, aged 38, Capt. J. Scott, of the ſhip Neptune.

At Cockermouth, ſuddenly, Mr. N. Drewery, of the ſociety of Quakers.—In the prime of life, a few days after the deceaſe of his mother, Mr. J. Sumpton, of Scale-lane, Ennerdale.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Hayſton.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. Nelſon, of the Golden Lyon inn.

At Diſſington, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Griminſon.

At Eaglesfield, in Brigham pariſh, in his 83d year, Mr. M. Jenkinſon of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Great Clifton, near Workington aged 87, Mrs. M. Neely.

At Lowca, near Whitehaven, Miſs Bowes, eldeſt daughter of R. Bowes, eſq.

At Scaleland, in Ennerdale, Mrs. Sumpton.

At Knockapworth, near Carliſle, aged 45, Mr. J. Graham.

On the 17th December laſt, in the Iſland of Antigua, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Dodgſon, ſon of Mr. H. Dodgſon, cabinet-maker, of Carliſle.—Alſo in the ſame iſland, on the 17th November, Mr. T. Jefferſon, ſon of Mr. R. Jefferſon, hair-dreſſer, of Carliſle.—In December laſt, at Bombay, Eaſt Indies, Capt. Dobinſon, ſon of the late W. Dobinſon, eſq. of Carliſle.

At Water End, in Loweſwater, Mrs. M. Wilſon, of the ſociety of Quakers.

In London, after a very ſevere illneſs, during child-birth, Mrs. White, ſecond daughter of Mr. T. Caſtlehow, of Water Melock, in Cumberland.—Mr. J. Morriſon, of Coppackhow, near Kendal.

At Clifton, near Penrith, aged 19, Mr. J. Savage, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended to take down the preſent bridge over the river Hull, near Beverley, and to erect a new one on its ſcite.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Parker, to Miſs Fearnley, daughter of Mr. Fearnley, ſadler. —Mr.

der.—In his 47th year, Mr. W. Bradley, maſter of the Crown Inn.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Keyworth.—Mr. Wilſon, peruke-maker.—Mr. T Lockton, maſter of the Spread Eagle Inn.—In her 59th year, Mrs. Townrow, wife of Mr. Townrow, currier.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Paulſon, widow.—Suddenly, Mr. Broomhead, ſtone-maſon.

At Eaſt Retford, aged 84, Mrs. Cleaver.

At South Collingham, in his 55th year, P. Moſs, eſq.

Suddenly, at Eaſt Bridgford, near Bingham, Mr. W. Levers, farmer.—Aged 56, W. Maſon, eſq. of Welham, near Retford.

At Whatton, near Bingham, Mrs. Trimm, wife of W. Trimm, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to amend and improve the navigation of the river Witham, in this county, from the bridge commonly called the High Bridge, in the city of Lincoln, through the borough of Boſton to the ſea—Alſo, for further improving the navigation of the channel of Foſſdyke, commonly called the Foſſdyke Canal, which communicates with the ſaid river Witham, &c. &c.

The committee of proprietors of the Grantham Canal company, have lately ordered the banks, ſtone-work, weir, &c. at the Knipton Reſervoir, to be raiſed, increaſed, erected, &c. ſo as to contain four feet additional depth of water.

It is intended to make a new cut, and raiſe a number of additional works, ſewers, bridges, ſtitches, ſtocks, cloves, fences, &c. &c. for the better and more effectual drainage of the lands in the pariſhes of North and South Somercotes, with Scupholme, and Skidbrooke, North End, in this county. A variety of new works are likewiſe intended to effect a more complete drainage of the lands lying along the ſtone drain, called the Black Gowt, to Saltfleet Haven in this county; the ſaid ſtone Gowt being now very old, out of repair, and not of ſufficient dimenſions, &c. &c.

Married] At Stamford, Mr. Howgrave, ſon of the late Mr. Howgrave, printer, to Miſs Henderſon.

At Lincoln, Mr. C. Franklyn, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Mrs. Muſſell.—Mr. J. Heanley, farmer, of Croft, to Miſs E Foſter, daughter of Mr. Alderman Foſter.—Mr. T. Redhead, bricklayer, to Miſs Stone.

At Boſton, Mr. T. Coulton, wine-merchant, of Lincoln, to Mrs. Francis, widow of the late Mr. P. Francis, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Whiſſendine, in Rutland, Mr. T. Hickman, grazier, to Miſs F. Floor.—Mr. J. Morris, whiteſmith of Heckington, to Miſs M. Jeſſop, of Little Hale.

At Oakham, Mr. Snowden, printer, to Miſs Goode.

At Fulbeck, Col. Michel, of Duliſh, in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Fane, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. H. Fane.—Mr. C. Saunders, of Ferry, to Miſs M. Heaton, of Epworth.

Died.] At Lincoln, ſuddenly, aged 30, the Rev. T. Mangles, rector of Ayſthorpe, in this neighbourhood.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Obbinſon, formerly a bread-baker, many years in this city.—Aged 34, Mrs. Bailey, of the Crown Inn, late of Stamford.

At Boſton, J. Betts, eſq. an opulent merchant.

At Stamford, Mr Bainton, collar-maker.—Aged 46, Mr. J. Pickering, of the Exeter Arms public-houſe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Coſſington, Mr. Newbold, of Rothley, to Miſs Hulſe, ſiſter of Major Hulſe, of the Leiceſterſhire militia.

At Burt-on-Overy, Mr. Booth, of Anneſley Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Woodruffe.

At Carlton, near Market Boſworth, Mr. R. Worthington, of Nainby Houſe, to Miſs Gadſby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Ellis, painter.

At Coleorton Hall, aged 81, Mrs. F. Turner, relict of the late Rev. T. F. Turner.

At Witney, Oxon, in his 45th year, J. Wright, gent. late of Leiceſter, eldeſt ſon of J. Wright, eſq. of Lubbenham.

At Fugby, the Rev. W. Fenwicke, one of the ſons of the Rev. J. Fenwicke, late rector of Hallaton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wednesbury, Mr. B. Wittetts, to Miſs M. Hawe.—Mr. James Coſsgrave, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Newman, of Kinver, in this county.

At Wolverhampton, Capt. Davies, of the royal navy, to Miſs H. Gibbons, ſecond daughter of T. Gibbons, eſq. of the Oaks, near Wolverhampton.—Mr. W. Wenman, to Miſs Emery, late of Litchfield.

At Penkridge, Mr. J. Reynolds, of Whiſton-hall, to Miſs S. Brindley, of Brough-hall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. S. Little, of Manchester.

At Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, aged 63, ſuddenly, while in the act of eating her ſupper, Mrs. Allen.

At Walſall, Mr. S. Day. jun. buckle-maker.

At Solihull, Mr. Hopkins, an eminent floriſt.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Milner, one of the partners of the Cheadle braſs-company.

At Norton, Mrs. Ford, relict of the late H. Ford, eſq. of Leek.

Mrs. Wylde, wife of the Rev. J. Wylde, of Aldridge.—Mrs. D. Hinckes, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hinckes, of Tettenhall-wood, formerly of Stone, in this county.

At Cobridge, in the Potteries, Mr. Hales.

Mr. Parker, farmer, of Doxey, near Stafford. His death was occaſioned by the unfortunate

tunate circumſtance of running violently againſt a poſt on the preceding evening.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Intended turnpike-road.—To commence from the turnpike-road which leads from Dudley, in Worceſterſhire, to Birmingham, and which falls into the ſame at the Swan inn, in the pariſh of Weſt Bromwich, and to communicate with the turnpike-road which leads from Birmingham to Sutton Colfield, at a certain houſe called the Horſe and Jockey public houſe, in the ſaid pariſh of Sutton Colfield.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Potter, to Miſs Waters.—Mr. W. Orton, gilt toy-maker, to Miſs S. Harper.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miſs S. Lole, of Bitteſwell, Leiceſterſhire.

At Coventry, Mr. Hall, to Miſs Warner.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mr. R. Walthew, builder, of Birmingham, to Miſs Smith, of the Perthwaite-houſe.

At Checkley, Mr. L. Welch, of Handſworth, to Miſs A. Langley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Langley.

At Buckingham, Mr Burgeſs, cabinet-maker, of Coventry, to Mrs. Higgin.—Adjutant Pring, of the Warwickſhire ſupplementary militia, to Miſs Moore, of Rowington.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 17, Mr. T. Higgot.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. J. Smith, coachmaker.—Aged 33, Mrs. A. Lowe.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackſon, of the Dolphin inn.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Tibbets.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Bramah, ſen. moulder at the Eagle foundry, where he had worked regularly, upwards of twenty ſeven years.—Mr. J. Briggs, malſter.—In his ſeventeenth year, Mr. J. Mence, ſon of Mr J. Mence, cloaths-cleaner.—Aged 19, Mr. J Frears, of the Five Ways.—Mr. T. Giles.—Mr. R. Bindon, ironmonger.—Aged 87, Mrs. Bullock, widow, late of Weſt Bromwich.—Aged 55, Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late Mr. T. Hunt, button-maker.

At Warwick, Mr. T. Hands, brazier.

At Coventry, Mrs. Alcot, wife of Mr. Alcot, ſtone-maſon.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in the prime of life, Mrs. Taſker.

At Handſworth, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Price, formerly of Winſon-green.

At Kingſbury-cliffe, Mrs. Willoughby, wife of R. Willoughby, eſq. She fell a victim to her maternal affection, while nurſing her only ſon, afflicted with the ſcarlet fever.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, Miſs Salmon, daughter of Mr. Salmon, ironmonger.—In his 61ſt year, B. S. Heaton, eſq of Greenfield-houſe, near Birmingham.—At an advanced age, Mr. Bodington, of Kenilworth-chace.

At Foleſhill, in her 92d year, Mrs. Bright, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mrs Voyce, of Alleſley.

At Willenhall, Mr. B. Beeby, braſs-founder, brother to the late J. Beeby, eſq.—Mr. R. Godſon, land ſurveyor, of Brailes.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Johnſon, widow, of Birmingham.

Mr. Deſter, of Edſtone, near Henly-in-Arden.—Mr. T. Newton, of Segeley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately, at Crows Moor, near Ludlow, a ſow that had farrowed twelve fine pigs, about two months before, was obſerved ſoon after to linger in a drooping ſtate, till ſhe died.—On being laid open, in order to diſcover the particular occaſion of her death, a fleſhy excreſcence of an oval ſhape was found adhering to the upper part of the bladder, which excreſcence meaſured twenty-five inches in length, was ſixteen inches thick in the middle, and weighed 103lb. How ſo large a a ſubſtance could be formed in her interior, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, the ſow being perfectly well previous to littering, is a fact which aſtoniſhes every naturaliſt who has heard of the ſame. Her inteſtines were perfectly ſound.

Intended Incloſure in this county, Kedewen.

Married.] At Culmington, Mr. T. Williams, of Norton, to Miſs Broadwell.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Mariſh, ironmonger, of Liverpool, to Miſs Ebury.

At Wenlock, Mr. R. Cheſter, of Owoley Farm, to Miſs Gwynne, daughter of Mr. S. Gwynne, merchant.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. J. Martin, butcher, to Miſs Maddocks.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, at a very advanced age, the Rev. W. Oakley, vicar of Holyhos pariſh, in this town.—Mr. Morris, ſen. taylor.—Mr. Taylor, of the White Lion public-houſe.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Corbett, high-bailiff of the corporation

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Churton.

WORCESTERSHIRE

The meeting of the choirs of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceſes, commenced on Tueſday the 27th of September at the cathedral at Worceſter. The Rev. H Stillingfleet, a deſcendant of Biſhop Stillingfleet, delivered an able diſcourſe on the occaſion; in which he ſhewed, from reaſon and ſcripture, the propriety of employing the aid of muſic to awaken our compaſſion and ſtimulate our benevolence. Towards the concluſion, he made a pathetic appeal to the feelings of his audience, on the peculiar claims which the families of the clergy have on the charity and aſſiſtance of the public. In the courſe of the ſervice, the Overture and Dead March in Saul, the Dettingen Te Deum, Dr. Boyce's anthem "Lord thou haſt been our refuge," the Coronation anthem, and the hundredth Pſalm," with Dr. Haye's accompaniments, were performed in a truly correct and ſpirited ſtyle. In the evening, Handel's juſtly celebrated oratorio, Judas Maccabæus, attracted a numerous aſſemblage of beauty and faſhion

—Mr. J. Simpſon, to Mrs. Richmond, of the Freemaſon's public-houſe.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Dougill, of Darley, to Mrs. Bilton.

At Wetherby, G. Rhodes, eſq. to Miſs S. Walker.

At Thorne, Mr. J. Broadhead, grocer, &c. of Sheffield, to Miſs A. Caſſon, daughter of Mr. M. Caſſon, corn-dealer.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Law, to Miſs S. Brammall.—Mr. R. Rowbotham, ſilver-plater, to Miſs E. Wood.—Mr. W Lockwood, to Miſs A. Sorby, of Attercliffe.—Mr. T. England, druggiſt, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Fiſher late of this town.

At Beverley, Colonel Child, to Miſs C. De Lancey.

At Leeds, Mr. Trant, jun. druggiſt, to Miſs Beverley.—Mr. G. C. May, merchant, of London, to Mrs. Adamſon, of Hull.

At Chaſſont, W. Strickland, eſq. ſon of Sir George Strickland, bart. of Boynton, to Miſs Weſtern, daughter of the late M. Weſtern, eſq. of Cockethorpe.—E Harman, eſq. of London, to Miſs H. G. Rawlinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late T. Rawlinſon, eſq. of Lancaſter.—Mr. S. A. Motteram, ſpirit merchant, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Earnſhaw, of Cantley.—J. Seaton, eſq. of Pomfret, to Miſs Browne, of Cheapſide, London.—Mr. P. Jackſon, of Newark, to Miſs S. Creſwick, daughter of Mr. J. Creſwick, paper manufacturer, of Sheffield.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the late Mr. Cooper, coal-merchant —Aged 24, in premature child-bed, Mrs. M. Redwood, wife of Capt. Redwood, of the fifth regiment of dragoon guards.

At Hull, aged 35, Mr. M Weſt, of the Black Swan inn.—Aged 30, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. R. Jackſon, ſlop-ſeller.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Grecian, cabinet maker —Aged 70, Lady Standiſh, relict of the late Sir Samuel Standiſh, knt —Aged 56, Mr. A. Craven, late of the General Elliot public-houſe —Aged 35, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Capt. Wilſon, of the George and Mary Greenland-ſhip, of this port —Aged 27, Mrs. Morley, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morley, diſſenting miniſter.—Aged 36, Mrs. Holberry, wife of Capt. Holberry, of the Samuel, Greenland-ſhip, of this port.—In conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel, Mr. J. M'Callum, late of the Highland Queen public-houſe.—Aged 80, Mrs. R. Spanton, widow.—Aged 35, Mrs. Green, of the Robin Hood public-houſe.

At Leeds, Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. J. Lupton, oil-merchant.—Of the *cholera morbus*, Miſs Kitchen, of Wakefield. A few days before, her mother and ſiſter had both died, in the ſame houſe, in which they all reſided, of a ſimilar complaint.

At Sheffield, Miſs Omen.—Aged 94, Mrs. Phillis Pickering, a maiden lady.

At Richmond, of an apoplectic fit, the Hon. Capt. Carpenter.

At Whitby, aged 33, Mrs. Banker, of the Eagle inn.—Mrs. Swales, wife of Mr. Swales, ſhip-owner.

At Scarboro', Mr. Eld Brown, of Heſſle, near Hull, formerly a druggiſt in Hull.—Aged 28, Mr. Abeleyes, ſon of Capt. J. Abeleye, of the Daniſh navy, and governor of Santa Cruz, Weſt Indies.

At Doncaſter, Mr. J. Thornley, of the Sedan Chair public-houſe.

At Burlington Quay, aged 56, Mrs. Milne, wife of B. Milne, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.—Aged 48, Mrs. Brambles, wife of Mr. T. Brambles, ſhip-owner.

At Rippon, in his 48th year, W. Bell, eſq. ſurgeon and alderman of the borough.

At Wakefield, of a conſumptive diſorder, Mrs Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, writing-maſter.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. Clarke, woolſtapler.—In an advanced age, Mr. B. Staples, wine merchant.—Mrs. Hudſon, of the George inn.—Mr. R. Middleton, inn-keeper.—Mr. J. Farrar, cornfactor.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Field formerly a builder in London; of late years he lived very retired and in a very penurious manner, ſcarcely indulging himſelf in the common comforts of life, though he is generally believed to have accumulated a very large property.

At Selby, ſuddenly, Capt. Thompſon, maſter of the Rippon, employed in the carrying trade between York and London.

At Hornſea, aged 40, Mr. J. Amers, of the King's Head inn.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. W. Blundell, to Miſs Dickſon, daughter of the late W. Dickſon, eſq. of Anfield.—Mr. A. Muir, ſurgeon, to Miſs Bigland, daughter of the late Mr. B. Bigland, cooper.—Mr. J. Smethurſt, merchant, of London, to Miſs Yates.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun. timber-merchant, to Miſs Moult.—Mr. W. Tatlock, to Miſs Winſtanley, of Billinge.—Mr. J. Glover, to Miſs M. Hughes.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Millner, to Miſs Lings, daughter of Mr. W. Lings, corn-merchant.—Mr. R. Bury, to Miſs H. Booth.—Capt. Traffard, of the 3d regiment of Lancaſhire militia, to Miſs S. Colman, of Devonſhire.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Hall, ſurveyor, to Miſs S. Riddiough, of Ormſkirk.

At Saddleworth, in Yorkſhire, Mr. J. Gartſide, near Standage, to Miſs Lawſon, of Delph.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miſs Banning, daughter of Mr. Banning, poſt-maſter.—Mr. M. Walker.—Aged 77, Mr. W. Staward, coaſt-officer in the ſalt-office.—Mr. R. Horwood, the ingenious deſigner of the much admired plans of London and Liverpool.—Mrs. Giles, wife of Capt. Giles.—Mr. T. Taylor, merchant.—Mr. Stewart.—Aged 60, Mr. A. Steadman, cutler.—Aged 17, Miſs A. Quirk.

At Lancaſter, aged 84, Mrs. Satterthwayte, mother

mother of J. Satterthwayte, eſq.—Mr. E. Thornton, twine-ſpinner.

At his houſe, at Red Vales, near Bury, Lancaſhire, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. John Hughes, for more than thirty-two years paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters aſſembling at the old chapel in that town, and ſuperintendant of a ſeminary for the education of young ladies in its neighbourhood. The death of few perſons will be more extenſively felt, or more ſincerely and juſtly regretted than his. He was, perhaps, one of the moſt pleaſing companions that ever enlivened ſociety. As a preacher, his talents were of the firſt order. The ſubjects of his diſcourſes were always weighty and important; his language was eloquent, and his manner peculiarly engaging and impreſſive. All ranks heard him with improvement and delight, for whilſt mindful of the great end of his ſacred office he did not diſdain to accommodate himſelf to the loweſt; he never diſguſted the beſt and moſt cultivated underſtandings. While many ſocieties among the Diſſenters of that denomination with which he was connected have unfortunately been dwindling away, his has always kept up, and increaſed in numbers. It never was more reſpectable and numerous than at the time the rapidly declining ſtate of his health forced him to reſign his beloved charge. As, perhaps, no miniſter was ever loved and honoured more by his people while he lived, ſo none was more ſincerely and univerſally lamented by them when he died. As while living he inſtructed and animated them in the way to heaven, ſo his removal thither they feel as a ſtrong additional reaſon for wiſhing admiſſion for themſelves into that bliſsful world. In the education of young ladies Mr. Hughes had ſingular skill and great ſucceſs. To his inſtruction and care many an accompliſhed and beloved female owes much of her happineſs and power to adorn and bleſs the circle in which ſhe moves —"Well done, good and faithful ſervant, enter thou into the joy of thy lord." Mr. Hughes was a native of Shrewſbury, he received his academical education at Daventry under the learned and excellent Dr. Aſhworth. He firſt ſettled at Horwich near Bolton, from whence, on the death of the venerable Braddock, he removed to Bury, in April 1771. He was twice married, firſt to the ſiſter of the Rev. John Ludd Fenner, of Taunton, by whom he has left three ſons and a daughter. His ſecond wife, his amiable and worthy reliſt, was the widow of Mr. Moore of Shrewsbury, and ſiſter of the late Mr. Iſaac Wood of that town—By this lady he has left no iſſue.

CHESHIRE.

A new mail coach road has been lately made from Cheſter to Holyhead. It paſſes through Ruthin over Llanfilanghen-bridge to Carey-druidion, which is on the great turnpike road from Shrewſbury to Holyhead, three miles eaſterly of Keniegy inn.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. J. Finchett, attorney, to Miſs Francis.—Mr. Kemp, of London, to Miſs J. Golbourne, milliner.

At Nantwich, Mr Timmins, linen-draper, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, to Miſs Houghton.—The Rev. J. Wilſon, of Donington, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Nantwich.—The Rev. R. Halifax, ſon of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to Miſs Richetts, of Aſhford Hale.

Died.] At Cheſter, Miſs S. Wright, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Wright.—Mr. H. Rowe, jun. butcher.—Mr. Garner, of the Chequers public-houſe.—Mr. W. Newell, of the Ring of Bells public-houſe; generally reſpected as a perſon of inoffenſive manners.

In her 23d year, Mrs. Hall, of Wheelock.—Mr. J. Okell, of Aſhton-upon-Merſey.

In the iſland of Tortola, Weſt Indies, Capt. S. Welleſby, of the ſhip Dick, of Liverpool, ſon of Mr. Welleſby, attorney, of Nantwich, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Kerſhaw, to Miſs Robinſon, both of Charleſtown, near Gloſſop.

At Derby, the Rev. B. Layard, to Miſs Pont, daughter of J. Pont, eſq.—Mr. J. Rotheram, farmer, to Miſs Cooper, both of Moſbrough.—Mr. D. Adlington, jun. to Miſs M. Clay, both of North Wingfield.—Mr. R. Hardy, game-keeper to C. Kynnerſley, eſq. of Sutton Hall, to Miſs L. Wilborne, of Calow, near Cheſterfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 36, Mrs. Wheeldon, wife of Mr. G. Wheeldon, merchant.—Aged 76, Mrs. Wilkinſon, a maiden lady.

At Buxton, far advanced in years, Mrs. Wheldon, formerly of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Nunns, manager of the Stafford theatre.

Aged 58, the Rev. R. Wilmot, rector of Morley.—Mr. T. Barker, of Cowdale; and in a few days after, Mrs. Barker, his widow.

At Oſmaſton, near Derby, aged 31, Mrs. Walters, wife of Mr. J. Walters, farmer.

At Baſlow, Miſs E. Whyte, late of Liverpool, and ſiſter of Mrs. Barker, of Baſlow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Head, victualler, to Miſs Hickling, of Bulcote.—Mr. A. Hadden, to Miſs A. Innes, daughter of the late A. Innes, eſq. of Breda.—Mr. Giles, of Colſton Baſſett, in this county, to Miſs Broadhead, of Portland Place, London.—Mr. Smith, hatter, to Mrs. Garlick.

At Eaſt Retford, Mr. Roberts, draper, to Miſs Thornton.

At Mansfield, Mr. Watts, farmer, of Rodmanthwayte, to Miſs Broadbent.—Mr. J. Turner, of Gleadthorpe, to Miſs M. Senior.

At Retford, Mr. M. Carr Daues, brewer, of Bolton-le-Moors, to Miſs Bower.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Rice, builder.—

to the College-hall. In the firſt act, "Pious Orgies, pious Airs," by Mrs. Billington, and, "Arm, arm, ye Brave," by Bartleman, received unbounded applauſe. Miſs Clarke, who has for ſome time received inſtruction from a gentleman of Oxford, appeared as a candidate for the favour of the public, in the lively air, "Come ever ſmiling Liberty," which ſhe executed with ſcientific propriety, though evidently labouring under no ſmall embarraſſment. But, in the ſecond part, Incledon electrified the audience with "Sound an Alarm," a piece well calculated to develope his powers; it was encored amidſt a tumult of applauſe. The circumſtances of the Iſraelites, as repreſented in that oratorio, have ſo many points of ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of Britons, at the preſent criſis, that the intereſt of the piece was thereby conſiderably increaſed. On Wedneſday morning "The Creation," by Haydn, was performed to an audience, nearly as numerous as that of the preceding day. There are many pleaſing paſſages in this oratorio; but, as a whole, it certainly is not likely to vie, in popularity, with the ſublime and affecting compoſitions of Handel. In the evening the College-hall was filled, at an early hour, with a company that might well rival, in beauty and ſplendor, that which met the King there in the year 1788. More than 1400 perſons were preſent; but many were obliged to return without being able to obtain admiſſion. The concert opened with the Overture from Acis and Galatea, and the Chorus, "O the Pleaſure of the Plains." Mrs. Billington's "Sweet Bird," was rapturouſly applauded; Incledon's "Thorn" was encored. Between the acts, he favoured the audience with "The Storm." Mr. Scott, who, (ſo unexpectedly, to the good citizens of Worceſter) became their repreſentative on the laſt election, introduced, from the chapel of Great Bar, near which place he has a ſeat, a muſical child, Fanny Roſs Melville. She took the upper part of a Glee, harmonized from the old Scots' air, "Down the Burn, and thro' the Mead," and ſung it with infinite taſte: her voice is ſurprizingly powerful for one ſo young; and ſhe bids fair to become the Mara, or Billington, of a future day. On Thurſday morning, numbers were unable to obtain admiſſion to the cathedral. That ſublime Oratorio, The Meſſiah, which ſeems to include every excellence of which muſic is capable, had a powerful effect upon the hearers. Several ladies were carried out fainting, and ſome gentlemen were nearly reduced to a ſimilar ſtate. Neild ſung reſpectably, the very difficult ſong "Thou ſhalt daſh them in pieces." Though inferior in power, there is a ſweetneſs and taſte in his performance, which we may in vain ſeek for in Incledon. Incledon will pleaſe the people, Neild the muſician: perhaps, both run into extremes. Incledon is ſometimes boiſterous; Neild often approaches to tameneſs. In the evening, Fanny Roſs Melville performed, with high approbation, a part of the Dirge, "To fair Fidele's graſſy Tomb." The beautiful Miſs Cantelo, from Bath, who had amuſed the audience with a Concerto on the Pedal Harp, on Wedneſday evening, forſook her ſtrings to ſing Braham's "Little Jane of the Mill" To ſay the truth, however, "Little, little, little, little Jane," obtained but little applauſe. The laſt ſong this evening was Mrs. Billington's "Soldier tired" To thoſe who have heard her in this her favourite air, deſcription is uſeleſs. She afforded an example of the excellence to which good natural powers, aided by ſkilful cultivation, may arrive: in the rapid diviſions of this ſong, which ſhe makes ſtill more ſo, by performing them nearly twice as faſt as the original time, every note was articulated, as diſtinctly, as it could be on the violin. In the laſt diviſion, "And *dares* again the field," her ſinging fourths inſtead of thirds has a ſtriking and enrapturing effect. Lord Huchinſon, Lord Coventry, Lord and Lady Somers, Lord and Lady Stourton, Lord Rodney, Mr. and Mrs. Lygon, &c. &c. were preſent each day. The collection for the charity amounted to 521l. 8s.

Intended incloſure in this county, Little Comberton.

Married.] Mr. D. Edge, mercer, &c. of Eveſham, to Miſs Bowen, daughter of Mr. E. Bowen, builder.—Mr. Hill, of Hillbend, in the pariſh of Caſtle Morton, to Miſs Lord, of Buſhley.—Mr. R Burlingham, jun, of Worceſter, to Mrs. M. Truſted, daughter of Mr. C. Truſted, grazier.

At Worceſter, the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, to Mrs. James, widow of the late Captain James.—Mr. Palmer, attorney, to Miſs Jones, of Wolverton.—Captain Marcus J. Anneſley, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. and very Rev. W. Anneſley, Dean of Downe, in Ireland, and nephew of the Right Hon. Richard Earl Anneſley, to Miſs C. Smith, daughter of the late Ferdinando Smith, eſq. of the Grange, Salop.—Mr J. Lycett, glover, to Miſs Bayliſs, of the London road.

At Upton, Mr. Sheward, ſurgeon, to Miſs Benbow, of Great Malvern.

Died.] At Bewdley, in childbed, Mrs. Adey, wife of Mr. Adey, plumber and glazier.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Burford.

At Malvern, James Solly, eſq.

At Upton, Mr. J. George.

At Redditch, Mrs. Fowkes.—Suddenly, Mrs Carr.

At Hopton, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late J. Baker, eſq. of Moor Houſe, near Tenbury.

At Eveſham, Mrs. Harber, of the Roſe and Crown Inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the Hereford Journal recommends to the hop-planters of this and other counties, to make an alteration in the preſent

preſent mode of treading hops into the bag. The labour of performing this, is, he obſerves, very conſiderable; the proceſs tedious and fatiguing; and the mode of operation highly injudicious. By the preſent mode the bag is ſuſpended from the floor, and from the circumſtance of its hanging in the air, there can be no counteraction from a ſolid body preſſing againſt the ſides of the bag, whence the hops are compreſſed into the ſack; nor can the preſſure of human feet, and a ſtick or hammer in human hands, be expected to operate with that force and celerity of effect, which may be accompliſhed by the aid of mechanical inſtruments. The medium of preſſure to be brought in immediate contact with the ſuperior ſurface of each layer of hops ſhould be, as nearly as poſſible, of the dimenſions of the inſide of the ſack, ſo that the preſſure may be made equally and at once. This correſpondent therefore propoſes that a well (to which he appropriates the novel term of hoppary,) ſhould be erected, either exactly ſquare, or of a circular form, made of wood, and lined with iron. The hoppary thus formed, ſhould, he conceives, by law, be confined by Act of Parliament to certain preciſe dimenſions, ſo that when the hops are duly ſacked, the weight may be aſcertained with nearly as much accuracy by meaſure as by weight. This circumſtance would, he conceives, greatly tend to facilitate the purpoſes of commercial tranſfers, as a rule and pencil would prove nearly as uſeful inſtruments to aſcertain the value as ſcales and weights. The article of cleanlineſs, it is further obſerved, is of ſome importance, and requires attention. No human ſweat or urine would in this caſe be lodged in the ſack, a leſs quantity of air would be left between the leaves, and of courſe this uſeful plant would be kept longer in a ſweet and pure ſtate than it now can poſſibly be. This correſpondent further obſerves, in concluſion, that the ſame ponderous weight, whoſe elevation and depreſſion by pullies ſupply the means for filling the hoppary, and compreſſing the hops in the cloſeſt manner, would by a few ſtrokes, when the ſupport is drawn from the lower aperture of the hoppary, be the ready inſtrument of cauſing its protruſion through the metallic cylinder. A ſimple proof of this reaſoning may be afforded, though on a ſmall ſcale, in the ſhops of retail tobacconiſts, who have what this correſpondent latinically calls a *Nicotimple*, for filling ſmall papers with certain ſmall parcels of that plant, &c.

Married.] In London, J. James, eſq. of Athley, Devon, to Miſs Lawrence, of Eaton Biſhop, in this county.—Mr. W. Webb, grocer, of Hereford, to Miſs Payne, of Bream's-buildings.

At Upton Biſhop, near Roſs, Mr. T. Mears, of Wellington, near Cheſter, to Miſs E. Pearce, ſecond daughter of Mr. S. Pearce, an opulent farmer.

At Madley, near Hereford, Mr. E. Guy, of London, to Miſs M. Pritchard.

At Linton, Mr T. Sarjeant, of Mitcheldeane, to Miſs Powell, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Davies, of the Black Lyon Inn.—Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Mr. J. Rogers, glazier.—Mrs. Crooſe, widow of the late J. Crooſe, eſq. of the Lodge.

At Ledbury, in his 73d year, Mr. W. Bellers.

Mr. Adams, of Lyde, near Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Newland, in this county, Mr. Weeks, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs S. Malway, of Coldwell.

At Chacoley, Worceſterſhire, F. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Cahirelly, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, to Miſs M. A. Neale, late of Glouceſter.

At Littleton, in this county, Mr. J. Irving, of Briſtol, to Miſs E. Taylor.

At Weſtbury upon Trim, Mr. W. Inman, merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Young.—Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marines, to Miſs Wiſe, of Caldicot, Monmouthſhire.—Mr. Proctor, jun. of Tewkſbury, to Miſs Broome, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Helps, ſen. of Barton-ſtreet.—Mr. T. Gough, haulier.—Aged upwards of 96, Mrs. Whalley.—Aged 70, Mrs. Lewis, a reſpectable and truly indefatigable teacher of moſt of the young children of reſpectability of this city and neighbourhood, upwards of forty years. She was kind to her neighbours, and ever attentive to the diſtreſſes of the poor.

Mr. Meadows, baker.

At Badminton, aged 17, Lady Anne Elizabeth Somerſet, youngeſt daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

Mr. Taylor, formerly of the Crown public-houſe, on Corſe Lawn. He is ſuppoſed to have been accidentally drowned, as he had been ſome days miſſing, and his body was found in the Severn, near the Weſtgate-bridge, at Glouceſter.

E. Chapp, eſq. of Old Sodbury.—Mrs. S. C. Pearſall, of May's Hill.

At Cheltenham, J. Topham, eſq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. 1767, and treaſurer to the latter Society. Mr. Topham, was a native of Malton, in Yorkſhire; and while employed in an humble ſituation under the late P.C. Webb, eſq. ſolicitor to the treaſury, he acquired ſuch a knowledge of ancient hands and muniments, as raiſed him to a place in the State Paper office, where he aſſociated with his friends and patrons, the late Sir Joſeph Aylyffe, bart. and Thomas Aſtle, eſq. He was alſo one of the gentlemen engaged in preparing for the preſs the ſix volumes of the Rolls of Parliament; an office in which he ſucceeded his friend R. Blyke, eſq. with whom, in the year 1775, he was joint editor

of

of Glanville's "Reports on conteſted Elections," 8vo. He was alſo editor, if not tranſlator, of an Engliſh edition of Sir John Forteſcue's "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, 1775," 8vo. On Mr. Webb's death he entered himſelf at Gray's inn, applied to the ſtudy of the law; was called to the bar, and appointed a commiſſioner of bankrupts. He ſucceeded Dr. Lort, as keeper of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth; was ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for ſelecting and publiſhing the Public Records of this Kingdom; and regiſterer to the Charity for Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and treaſurer to the Orphan Charity-ſchool. He married, in the year 1794, one of the co-heireſſes of the late Mr. Swinden, an opulent ſchoolmaſter, at Greenwich. Mr. Topham's publications in the *Archæologia* are vol. VI. p. 119, on *Eſnecca*, or the King's Yacht, in a charter of Henry II; ibid. 179, on the picture in Windſor Caſtle repreſenting the Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover; VII. 337, on a Subſidy Roll of 51 Edward III. The Wardrobe Account of 21 Edward I. was publiſhed by the Society in 1787, under his direction; and he was one of the Committee for publiſhing other Wardrobe Accounts, in "A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Houſehold, in divers Reigns, from Edward III. to William and Mary, 1790." 4to.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. S. Edenborough, of London, to Miſs S. Bolton, daughter of the late Mr. C. Bolton, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Plowman, builder, to Miſs S. Walker, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, cooper.

Mr. J. Williams, of Adderbury, to Miſs M. Shenſton, of Milton.

Died.] At Witney, of the ſcarlet fever, Miſs Stafford, eldeſt daughter of the Rev E. Stafford.—Aged 63, Mr. Baughan, a reſpectable blanket-maker.

Aged 17, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Blackhall, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. Blackhall, of Pirton, a youth of agreeable manners, beloved, eſteemed, and reſpected, by all who knew him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The whole of the fixed incomes of the newly-raiſed Bedford Infirmary at preſent amounts to the ſum of 318l. 15s.; and the total income of the Infirmary, including a contingent fund ariſing from annual ſubſcriptions, amounts to the ſum of 770l. 5s. The works that reſpect the building are now compleated, the medical eſtabliſhment arranged, and for about two months, the indigent and afflicted have been enabled to derive comfort and relief from the Inſtitution. It appears from the report of Mr. Cloake, the ſurveyor, that Mr. Wing, the architect, has not only executed his work conformably to the terms of the contract he had entered into, but that he had in ſome inſtances liberally extended the works, ſo that the whole is now pronounced to be moſt ſubſtantially built, and conſequently in a ſecure and habitable ſtate. In addition to the report of Mr. Cloake, the ſtanding committee of the Infirmary have added their teſtimony in juſtice to the labours of Mr. Wing, purporting, that throughout the whole work, this reſpectable building has united the ardour of a patron of the Inſtitution, to the ſkill and aſſiduity of a ſcientific workman. The whole benefaction of the late Mr. Whitbread amounts to the ſum of 9075l.; of this ſum, according to the will of Mr. Whitbread, 4000l. is only applicable to the expences of the building; conſequently the ſum of 5075l. remains as a capital, yielding annual intereſt for the ſupport of the Inſtitution, which at three per cent. affords 253l. 15s. To this may be added, Mr. Hawkins's ſtock, 500l. 3 per cent. conſols. 1l.; ditto ſhort annuities, per annum, 50l.; altogether, 318l. 15s. as annual intereſt of the different capital ſums.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. W. Vanhouſe, of Little Eaſt Cheap, London, to Miſs M Winrow.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. C. Johnſon Baines, A.M. to Miſs Jemina Welſtead, of Kimbolton.

In London, Mr. Heygate, of Winwick, to Miſs A. Hall, of Weſt Haddon in this county.

At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. S. P. Bull, to Miſs Bateman, of Bunhill-row, London.—Mr. J. Capel, of Flecknoe, in Warwickſhire, to Miſs M. Capel, of Flower, in this county.—Mr Warren, of Wellingborough, to Miſs E. Langdell, of Ecton, near Northampton.—Mr. Aſpinal, jun. of Moulton, to Miſs Pell, of Moulton-lodge.

At Buckingham, Mr. Burgeſs, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Haggin.

Mr. S. Sheldon, farmer, &c. of Walgrave, to Miſs Houghton, of Holcot.

Died.] At Northampton, Miſs Payne, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Payne, of the Stag's Head Inn.

At Oundle, Mrs. E. Sutcliffe.

Lately, at Bath, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Supple, widow, of Great Oakley, in this county.—Aged 76, the Hon. Mrs Monckton, lady of Colonel Monckton, of Fineſhade, in this county.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, Mrs. S. Adams.—Suddenly, Mr. D. Webſter, of Deane-park.

At Puxton, in Derbyſhire, Mrs. Wheeldon, mother of Mrs. Bentom, of Northampton.

At Wansford, Mr. T. Hall, maltſter and baker.—Aged 35, Mr. G. Norton, of the Haycock inn.

CAMBRIDGE.

Intended incloſure.—Common fields in St. Giles's pariſh, Cambridge; Fen Ditton, Sawſton, Whitchford, in the Iſle of Ely.

Married.]

Married.] At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. C. J. Baines, M.A. vicar, to Miſs J. Welſtead, of Kimbotton.—Mr. Jump, attorney, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs Newman, of Brentwood.

At Newmarket, Mr. Cramp, ſupervifor of excife, to Miſs Kent, daughter of Mr. Kent, bricklayer.

At Kenſworth, Herts, Dr. Adams, late fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs S. Scott, daughter of the late Rev. T. Scott, rector of King's Stanley, in Glouceſterſhire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Kenrick, mother of J. Kenrick, eſq. a fellow-commoner of Jeſus College.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Turnbull.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Mitchell, ſon of Mr. W. Mitchell, butler of Peterhouſe College.

At Ely, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the Rev. W. Metcalfe, one of the minor canons of the Cathedral; a truly exemplary woman in the Chriſtian duties, and in the ſeveral ſtations of wife, mother, and friend.

At Newmarket, Mr. R. Edwards, maſter of the Red Lion Inn.—In his 18th year, Mr. T. Harding, ſon of Mr. T. Harding, ſadler.

At Soham, in her 68th year, Mrs. Bye, wife of Mr. W. Bye, miller.

Aged 73, the Rev. B. Hurlock, of Dedham, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge.—Mr. J. Wilſon, butcher, of Harlton.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. C. Sherrard.—Of a lingering conſumption, Miſs Perkins, youngeſt ſiſter of J. Perkins, eſq. banker.—Mrs. Stacey, of Fulbourne.—Mr. W. Hemington, of Landbeach.

At Whitchford, Mr. D. Lloyd, formerly a draper at Ely.

NORFOLK.

A company has been lately eſtabliſhed at Norwich, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the city with plenty of freſh excellent water, under a long leaſe from the corporation. A mill has been likewiſe conſtructed on the river, which forces the water up, through iron pipes, to a reſervoir on the hill, high enough for feeding the pipes that ſupply the town.

Intended Incloſures in this country, Watton and Carbrooke.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. C. Culing, of the Corn Exchange, to Miſs M. Chaſeney, of Trowſe.—Mr. Green, ſtaymaker, to Miſs King.

At Thetford, Mr. B. Faux, banker, to Miſs Burgeſs.

At Diſs, Mr. Brooke, brazier, to Miſs M. Holmes.

At Foulſham, Mr. J. A. Gunton, plumber, to Miſs Hubbard.

At Holm Hale, R. Parfry, jun. M. D. to Miſs Pen. Powley, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Aylſham, Mr. W. Daniel, to Miſs Saunders.

At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Beales, grocer, to Miſs N. Gilham, daughter of Mr. J. Gilham, confectioner.—Mr. W. King, one of the proprietors of the Telegraph and Volunteer coaches, of this place, to Mrs. S. Barnby.—Mr. H. Webſter, grocer, to Miſs E. Fuller.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr J. Mayes, glazier.—Aged 65, Mr. F. Fitt, formerly nurſeryman of Hoveton St. John.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Rogerſon, land ſurveyor.—Amos O'Neale, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes.—Aged 68, Mrs. P. Swayne, wife of Mr. T. Swayne, plaſterer.—Mr. T. Monſey.—Aged 99, Mr. J. White.—Aged 55, Mrs. Dove, hatter.—Aged 17, Mr. Lambert, ſon of Mr. Lambert, ſtaymaker. He was cut off very ſuddenly, having attended his duty, as a private, in Colonel Pattiſon's corps of Norwich volunteers, only three or four days previous to his deceaſe.—Aged 64, Mr. Healman, widow.—Aged 60, Mrs. C. Webſter, wife of ——— Webſter, eſq.

At Yarmouth, aged 60, Mrs. Eager, wife of Mr. Eager, muſician.—In his 69th year, J. Bell, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at this port.—Aged 38, Mr. J. Browne, tallow-chandler.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Adcock, wife of Mr. Adcock, brewer.

At Lynn, in his 70th year, R. Whincop, eſq. town-clerk, a gentleman highly endeared to his family and friends in the relative and ſocial duties, &c.

Aged 100, Mr. J. White, gardener.

At Melton, aged 73, Mrs. Hepperſon, widow of the late Mr. Hepperſon.

Aged 83, Mrs. Kerſey, of Tacolneſtone.

At Lytcham, aged 92, J. Codling, labourer. He was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 118 children.

Aged 64, Mrs. E. Nickleſs, of Taſburgh.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Lanham, twenty-four years a faithful ſervant, in the capacity of gardener, to T. Havers, eſq. of Thelton-hall.—Mr. Havers has ordered a tomb to be erected over his grave, in grateful teſtimony of the zeal and integrity with which the conduct of this honeſt man was marked through life.

Mrs. Cook, of Loddon Stubbs. She had ſuffered, a few months before, the painful operation of the amputation of her breaſt.

Aged 68, Mrs. F. Riley, relict of the late Captain Riley, of Hockham.—Aged 60, Mrs. Webſter, of Chapel Field, ſiſter of the late C. Bamwell, eſq. of Mileham.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes, ſurgeon, of Hollefley.—Aged 78, the Rev. B. Hurlock, of Dedham.

At Blofield, in his 27th year, Mr. R. Horner.

At Hempton, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Jarrett, farmer.

At Clay, near Holt, Mrs. E. Smith, formerly Hunt, wife of Mr. J. Smith, attorney.

At Brand, aged 101, Anne Dobſon.—Aged 18, Mr. T. S. Ball, of Palgrave, near Swaffham.

Mrs. S. Sendall, of Moſſingham.

Aged

Aged 89, Mrs. M. Bunnel, of Eaſt Harſing.—Mrs. S. Mays, of Burnham Market.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Anſtead, paper-manufacturer, of Taveſham.—Mr. J. Pettitt, miller, of Bradfield St. George.—Aged 58, Mrs. Goulder, of Strumpſhaw.

At Eaſt Walton, Mr. R. Tompſon, farmer.

At Newry, in Ireland, aged 24, Lieut. Borrett, of the 93d regiment, and late of the Weſt Norfolk militia.

At Acle, Mrs. Browne, well-known in Norwich, as a broker.

At Kirſtead, aged 72, Mrs. Rayner.

At Catton, aged 65, highly reſpected, Mr. Houghton, butcher, who had retired from buſineſs.—In her 28th year, Miſs E. Adams.

At Southwood, near Acle, aged upwards of 70, Mr. W. Scott, farmer.—In his 37th year, Mr E. Weſt, farmer.

At Banton Bendiſh, aged 22, Miſs M. Bourne.

At Cottiſhall, aged 46, Mr. J. Warner, ſchoolmaſter.—Mrs. Shaw, of Dickleburgh.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Hepperſon, farmer, of Malton.—Mrs. Rolfe, wife of the Rev. R. Rolfe, of Soham Toney, and formerly of Barningham-hall.—Mrs. Preſton, wife of Mr. Preſton, ſhip-builder, of Southtown, near Yarmouth.—Miſs Townſend, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Townſend, attorney, of Downham.

Aged 22, Mrs. Thornton, of Gooderſtone, near Swaffham.

At Great Dunham, Mr. J. King, formerly of the Bull inn, at Litcham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] T. W. Coke, eſq. of Semor, to Miſs Matthews, eldeſt daughter of R. Matthews, eſq. of Wargrave.—Mr. J. A. Ranſome, druggiſt, of Bury, to Miſs M. Hunton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Wilſon, of Ellaighhall, to Miſs Copeman, of Coſteſſay.

At Bury, Mr. W. Bird, wool-comber, to Mrs. M. Polley, baker. The united ages of this enamoured couple amount to 165 years. Mr. S. Boldero, to Miſs Hazlewood, of Woolpit.—W. Carthew, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs M. P. Myers, ſecond daughter of Colonel Myers, of Ireland.—The Rev. V Ellis, rector of Barnardiſton, to Miſs C. Bullen, youngeſt daughter of J. Bullen, of Barnwell-abbey.

Died.] At Bury, aged 25, Miſs M. Maling.—Mrs. Oldham, wife of Mr. Oldham, glover.

At Ipſwich, at an advanced age, Mr. Clarke, blackſmith.—Aged 40, Mrs. Davis wife of Captain J. Davis.

At Beccles, aged 21, Mr. W. Bobbett, jun.—Aged 38, Mr. Fyſon, baker.—Mr. Mayhew, Beccles and Loweſtoffe carrier.

At Brandon Parva, aged 21, Mr. J. Dice. ſon of Mr. E Dice, farmer.

At Mildenhall, Mr. J. Woollard, a reſpectable ſhopkeeper.

At Boteſdale, Mrs. Clark, widow, late of the Crown Inn.—Mr. J. Wright, many years maſter of the free-ſchool at Hundon.—Miſs H. Fenn, fourth daughter of T. Fenn, eſq. of Ballingdon.

ESSEX.

Lately, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff, on Walton ſhore, near Harwich, the ſkeleton of an enormous animal, was diſcovered, meaſuring nearly thirty feet in length. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and ſix or ſeven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the molar teeth was carried to Colcheſter by Mr. W. Jackſon, who took it from the ſpot, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is; it weighs ſeven pounds, is of a ſquare form, and the grinding ſurface is ſtudded with ſeveral zig-zag rows of lamina, which ſeems to denote that it belonged to a carnivorous animal. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed twelve pounds. It is probable that the tuſks will be found, by ſearching further into the cliff, or amongſt the earth which has fallen down. The above ſkeleton is ſuppoſed to belong to an animal of the ſame ſpecies as that called the Mammoth, a remains of which have been found in North America, Great Tartary, &c.—Of this animal Buffon ſays, "The ſkeleton of the Mammoth beſpeaks an animal five or ſix times the cubic volume of the elephant." Muller has given a deſcription of the Mammoth. "This animal (he ſays) is near five yards high, and about thirty feet in length. His colour is grey, his head is very long, and his front very broad; on each ſide, preciſely under the eyes, there are two horns, which he can move and croſs at pleaſure, and in walking, he has the power of extending and contracting his body to a great degree."

Married.] Mr. J. Clark, of Tolleſhunt Darcy, to Mrs. Monk, of Tolleſbury.

At Danbury, Mr. Hilton, gent. to Miſs Hammond, daughter of Mr. Hammond, miller.—Mr. J. Foſter farmer, of Little Baddow, to Miſs Brown.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Richardſon, builder, of Chancery-lane, London, to Miſs Albra.

At Leatherhead, in Surrey, J. Campbell, eſq. M. P. of Liſton Hall, in this county, to Miſs E. Hay, a relation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol.

Died.] At Little Baddow, Mr. Gage.

At Chelmsford, in the poor houſe, aged 84, Mrs. P. Spight, formerly a very uſeful nurſe to numerous families in the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. H. Hunſdon.

At Bath, Mrs. Whitwell, formerly of Springfield, in this county.

At Wivenhoe, Mrs. Partridge, widow, formerly of Springfield.

Mr.

Mr. Balls, farmer, of Ranwell.—Mr. J. Royce, of Woodham Walter.—Mrs. Steele, mother of Mr. J. Steele, of Ulting Wyck.—Miſs H. Fenn, of Ballingdon.—Mrs. Gray, of Mount-row, City-road, London, and late of Billericay, in this county.

At Earl's Colne, Mr. Algar, maſter of the free-ſchool, and many years clerk to the magiſtrates, and commiſſioners of taxes, the buſineſs of which ſituation, as well as the arrangement of many parochial and individual concerns, he conducted with ſingular intelligence and perſpicuity. — Mrs. Elcock, of Prittlewell.

Miſs M. Watſon, third daughter of J. J. Watſon, eſq of Langham-hall.

At Ingateſtone, Mrs. Mattwood, of Billericay.—Aged 27, Mr. Turner, of South Bemfleet-hall.

KENT.

A new turnpike road is to commence from Godſtone-green, in the county of Surrey, to a place called the Suſſex Tavern, at Tunbridge Wells, in this county, and in the county of Suſſex; and from thence to the forty-one mile-ſtone, on the turnpike road leading from Lamberhurſt, in this county, to Flimwell, in the county of Suſſex. Alſo another turnpike road from Godſtone, in the road leading from Godſtone to Eaſt Grinſtead, to the ſaid Suſſex Tavern in Tunbridge Wells, and from thence to the ſaid forty-one mile-ſtone aforeſaid; which ſaid intended turnpike roads will paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes, &c. of Godſtone, Tandridge, Crowhurſt, Lingfield, Oxtead, and Hourne, all in the county of Surrey. Alſo through the pariſhes, &c. of Edenbridge, Speldhurſt, Hawkhurſt, and Tunbridge Wells, in this county; and through the pariſhes, &c. of Eaſt Grinſtead, Rotherfield, Wadhurſt, and Tunbridge Wells, all in the county of Suſſex.

A bill is intended to be brought into Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to open and make a new ſtreet in the city of Canterbury, to paſs through the premiſes of the Red Lion inn, and certain other adjacent meſſuages and lands, lying in the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Mary Bredman, and St. Alphage, in the ſaid city, into the ſtreet called Palace-ſtreet, in the ſame city; and for other purpoſes to be contained in the ſaid bill, tending to further public improvements, in certain other pariſhes and parts of the ſaid city.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act, to authoriſe the Company of Proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal, to vary the courſe of a certain part of the ſaid canal, in order to render the execution thereof more eaſy, and to alter, and render more effectual, a former Act for making the ſaid canal, &c. The above variation is intended to commence from the preſent courſe, in the pariſh of Chalk, in this county, at the diſtance of about 800 yards from a certain farm, called King Farm, and to paſs through the ſaid pariſh of Chalk, and the ſeveral pariſhes of Higham, Cliffe, and Friniſbury, all in this county; and to join the preſent courſe, in the ſaid pariſh of Friniſbury, near a certain road called the Hoo road.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Sharp, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Horne.

At Dover, Mr. T. Farley, ſhipwright, to Miſs A. Hopper.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Springate, widow.—Mr. D. Schooeler, of the Three Compaſſes public houſe.—In her 88th year, Mrs. E. Legge.—Mrs. Piddock, wife of Mr. Piddock, baker.—At the King's Head inn, after a few day's illneſs, having lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, Enſign W. Gillam, of the 68th regiment of foot.—Mr. J. Simmons, cornfactor.—In his 91ſt year, W. Scott, eſq. a deſcendant of the ancient family of Baliol Scotts, late of Scott's Hall, in this county.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. Bridges, hoyman.

At Old Romney, Mr. J. Gibbon, grazier.

At New Romney, aged 43, Mrs. J. Dilby, wife of Mr. T. Dilby, officer of excile.

At Dungenneſs, Serjeant J. Kendal, of the Kent militia.

At Dover, Mr. R. Gravener, victualler.

At Charing, Mrs. Marſhall, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Marſhall.

SUSSEX.

The new barracks at Brighton, now nearly finiſhed, conſiſt of 52 diſtinct buildings, to contain each 24 men, beſides officers' barracks canteen, hoſpital for infantry; and other barracks, with ſtables, for the accommodation of 450 horſe ſoldiers are to be erected on the ground adjoining. They are all intended to be permanent barracks.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for powers to enable the company of proprietors of the river Ouſe navigation, in this county, to complete the ſame. The ſpot choſen for them is ſituated at the foot of the hill leading from Lewes to the race-courſe; it is perfectly dry, and ſalubrious at all ſeaſons.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mr. W. Field, who in the year 1792, was ſo dreadfully lacerated by two dragoons, that his right arm was in conſequence neceſſarily amputated.

Mr. J. Philpot, baker, the oldeſt reſident tradeſman of the city, having tranſacted buſineſs there for upwards of half a century.

Mr. E. Box, watchmaker. As he was ſhooting, on the grounds called the Old Broil, near the city, and beating for game in a furze field, the trigger of the fowling-piece of another gentleman in company, was caught by ſome of the furze that unfortunately diſcharged it, and mortally wounded Mr. Box, who expired the next day. The charge entered the right breaſt of the deceaſed, and came out at his ſhoulder.

At Brighton, Mrs. Miles, widow of the late well-

well-known Smoaker Miles. bather to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

At Haſtings, Mrs. M. Riley. Her loſs is ſincerely regretted by all, and eſpecially by the poor.

At Petworth, Mr. J. Hurſt, common-carrier. Mr. Hurſt went to bed apparently in his uſual ſtate of health, but ſoon after was diſcovered by his wife to be a lifeleſs corps.

At Southover, Mr. Sharpe, formerly a working-ſilverſmith, in London —The Rev. E. Phillips, A.M. Vicar of Weſt Tarring, and rector of Patching, in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Lately at Wincheſter, at the anniverſary meeting of the Charitable Society of Aliens, the money collected for the purpoſes of that uſeful charity, amounted to the ſum of 97l. 12s 6d

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Cowdrey, miller, of Wallop, to Miſs Hill.

At Eaſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Boadſell, to Miſs Cook.

At Northwood, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Bartlett, ſurgeon, of Weſt Cowes, to Mrs. R. Ratſey.

Died] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Mant, wife of Mr. Alderman Mant —Mr. R. Knapp, linen-draper.

At Portſea, Mr. S. Field, maſter of the Star public houſe.

At Baſingſtoke, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Biſhop, attorney.

At Haſlar, in the Royal Hoſpital, aged 28, Lieut. W. de Buſk. This gentleman had been actively employed in different ſervices; battle of the Nile, where he was wounded, recent capture of St. Lucia, &c. In this laſt action he received a contuſion, which is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death.

At Barton Stacey, Mr. J. Courtney, late a linen-draper, at Saliſbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. Lock, ſon of Mr. Lock, watchmaker, to Miſs E. Long, niece of Mr. Aſhton.

At Briſtol, Mr. W. Inman, merchant, to Miſs Young, niece of the late Mr. Alderman Anderſon.—Mr. J. Irving, to Miſs E. Taylor, of Littleton, Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. R. Price, brazier, to Miſs A. Golding —Mr. E. Peters, of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Lucas, of Tooting, Surrey.

Died] At Briſtol, at the uncommon age of 104, Mrs. Crawley, widow.—Mr. P. Didden.—Mr Angel, pariſh clerk of St. John's. —Mr. Hulin, coachmaſter.

At his houſe in Cathay, Mr. J. Pendry, after a troubleſome confinement of eight years with a paralytic diſorder.

At Overhouſe, in Glouceſterſhire, ſincerely regretted by his family and friends, P. Protheroe, eſq a Weſt India merchant, of Briſtol.

At Weſton, near Bath, Mrs. S. Wells; a woman of exemplary piety.

At Coſſington, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Godfrey.

At Wick, Briſſington, Mr. N. Morris, many years a pawnbroker, of Bath.—Mrs. Poynting, of Compton Dando, only daughter of Mr. S. Skuſe, of Keynſham.

At Bedminſter, Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. T. Smith, chemiſt and apothecary, of Saliſbury.—Mrs. Adams.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthſhire, to Miſs Tereſa Weld, of Lulworth Caſtle, in this county —Mr. W. Pike, merchant, of Corfe Caſtle, to Miſs Warburton, daughter of J. Warburton, eſq. of Codridge, Staffordſhire. — Mr. S. Foote, attorney, of Sherborne, to Mrs Howard, daughter of Mr. Broomfield, of Henley-upon-Thames.

At Blandford, B. C. Heywood, M. D. to Miſs E. G. Danſey, daughter of the late W. Danſey, eſq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Terrell, attorney, to Miſs Hull, milliner.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant J. Cawley, of the royal navy, to Miſs A. Blackmoore—Captain Boger, of the Fowey ſea-fencibles, to Miſs Crawford.—The Rev. Mr. Rowe, lecturer of St. Andrew's, to Miſs Andrews, of Plymouth Dock —Mr. Date, merchant, to Miſs Hine, daughter of Mr. Hine, woollen-manufacturer. — At Biſhop's Lidyard, Lieutenant Colonel Peachy, to Miſs E. Charter.

Died] At Camelford, Mrs. Pierce.

At Teignmouth, J. G. Pole, eſq. only brother of Sir W. Temple Pole, bart. of Shute.

At Fordton, near Crediton, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. W. Davy, merchant.

At Cullumpton, Mr. Ellicott, ſerge-maker.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penzance, J. Lumſden, eſq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th regiment, to Miſs L. Hitchins, of Pottaire.—M. G. Gregoe, eſq. of Trewythian, in Gervans, to to Miſs Kemp, eldeſt daughter of Admiral Kemp, of Polſue, near Tregony.

Died] At Bodmyn, Mrs. Tamlyn.

WALES

Lately, at Sketty, near Swanſea, the ſeat of R. M. Phillips, eſq. as ſome labourers were employed in digging a pond, they diſcovered three earthen pots, containing a great number of gold and ſilver coins of Edward III. Many of them were in a high ſtate of preſervation; not a ſingle coin was found amongſt them either prior or ſubſequent to that reign. This treaſure, ſo truly valuable to the antiquarian, was found in a wet ſwampy piece of ground, within a hundred yards of Sketty Houſe.

DIED ABROAD.

At his ſeat at Acero, in Sudermania, aged 72, the Comte de Sparre, formerly Chancellor of Sweden, and preceptor of the reigning King of Sweden.

At Barchfield, of a lingering diſeaſe, in his 61ſt year, his Serene Highneſs Adolphus, reigning Prince of Heſſe Phillipſthal-Barchfield.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COMMERCIAL undertakings in this country have been conſiderably marred by the circumſtances of the war, and, in particular, by the fear of invaſion, and the preparations to meet it. The neceſſary recruiting of the regiments of the line, the militia, and the army of reſerve, take many thouſands of men from the productive labour of the country. Even upon the ſervice of the volunteers, there is a loſs of more than 50,000l. a week, by the diminution of the productive labour. The diverſion of the work of ſo many of the artiſans, and of the application of ſo much of the capital, from uſes by which the wealth and lucrative exportations of the kingdom might have been augmented, to the mere ſervice and conſumption of war, tends alſo to diminiſh, to a prodigious annual amount, the real and general profits of our commerce. The reſtraints impoſed by our own Government and Legiſlature, on the movements of trade, in unavoidable compliance with the neceſſities of war—as in the inſtance of regulating the ſailing of merchant-ſhips by the convenience of their convoys, the exaction of new duties, the prohibition of trade with our enemies, &c.—add ſo much more to the preſent diſadvantages of our traffics. Theſe are farther enhanced by the embarraſsments which the war has neceſſarily thrown in the way of the circulation of bills of exchange. Some part of our carrying trade is, at the ſame time, engroſſed by the ſhips of the neutral nations; an event unfavourable, in more ways than one, to our navigation. The danger of capture, too, impedes the enterprize of our merchants, diminiſhes the profits to the productive labourer, and diſtributes a part of the profits, in inſurance—a premium to a claſs of men who merit them, merely as poſſeſſing capital, not as augmenting the quantity or the excellence of the commodities by their own efforts. Beſides, while the exportation of our goods to foreign countries, and their diſtribution in foreign markets, are thus laid under ſo many new difficulties, rival manufactures are encouraged to ariſe in thoſe countries which we have been hitherto accuſtomed to ſupply.

Yet, under all theſe diſadvantages, the trade of Great Britain and Ireland has hitherto been leſs injured by the war, than, upon a popular view of the matter, it might have been natural to expect. The fiſheries in the Greenland Seas, and in Davis's Streights were, this year, unuſually ſucceſsful, ſo that the raw materials of whale oil, whalebone, ſpermaceti, ſeal ſkins, and that ſubſtitute for ivory, which is ſupplied by certain fiſhes allied to the whale ſpecies, are thus neceſſarily ſupplied, at moderate prices, to the arts, and for the common domeſtic uſes, in which they are employed.

Theſe articles in commerce which are, in their raw ſtate, a part of the vegetable and animal produce of this country, are, for the moſt part, cheap, in conſequence of the abundance of the laſt crops. All that diverſity of things for uſe which we prepare from grain and ſtraw, are at moderate rates. Yet, ſo large is the conſumption when a country is in a ſtate of war, that, any extraordinary ſeverity of the weather in winter will not fail to occaſion a degree of dearth, though abſolute ſcarcity be what we can have no reaſon to fear.

The iron, copper, lead, and tin works in this country, are at preſent in great proſperity. The circumſtances of the war give them conſiderable advantages in the home market, againſt the competition of the iron, copper, &c. of Sweden, Norway, and other foreign countries which are highly favourable to their general ſucceſs.

Weſt India goods have not recently varied much in price. The home conſumption of theſe in Great Britain and Ireland, is exceedingly great, and is continually increaſed. The Spaniſh American ſettlements contribute little to the ſupply of Europe with thoſe which are the grand articles of produce and exportation for the Britiſh Weſt India colonies. The Dutch Weſt India ſettlements are not in a condition to bring their produce to advantageous ſale in the European market. The French iſles are without any poſſible activity of cultivation. It remains, therefore, that the merchants and planters belonging to Great Britain have, as it were, the contract for the ſupply of almoſt all that vaſt market which has been created in Europe for ſugar, cocoa, chocolate, Weſt India coffee, cotton, and rum. Hence is it that Weſt India goods, under ſo many diſadvantages in other reſpects, ſtill maintain ſo conſiderably their accuſtomed market value. Upon this circumſtance depends alſo, in no ſmall degree, the continuance of the activity of our manufactures. The Weſt Indies and North America are our beſt cuſtomers for every ſort of great manufacture which is produced here, either in great quantity and at very low prices, or in uncommon excellence. It is our permanent monopoly of that market which enables us to deſpiſe the efforts made by the French to exclude us from the markets of Europe.

In the Mediterranean, although the ports in the power of the French be, of courſe, ſhut againſt us, we ſeem to be rather gaining than loſing. The Auſtrian ports of Trieſte and Venice, the ports of Sicily, Malta, and Sardinia, the ports of the Republic of the Seven Iſles, thoſe of the iſles in the Archipelago, of the Levant, or Greece and Turkey in Europe, are ſtill open. And of manufactured woollens, cottons, linens, watches, and other articles for dreſs, houſehold furniture, &c. the exportation is now very conſiderable to moſt of the famous emporia on the Mediterranean Sea. The conſumption of our Weſt India produce in the countries on the Levant, is at this time not inconſiderable.

The commerce of the Black Sea, which had been juſt opened to Britain and to other nations in the Weſt of Europe, has, we underſtand, been already much injured, if not entirely ruined, by the effects of the preſent war.

Our trade with Portugal again ſuffers interruption by the aſcendancy which the French have acquired at the Court of Liſbon. The prices of the wines and other commodities which we derive from that country, muſt, of courſe, riſe. Beſides the red wines of Spain, and different wines from the eaſtern parts of the Mediterranean gradually begin to obtain a preference over port. Orders for Engliſh goods for the uſe of Portugal and the Brazils muſt alſo ſuffer, of courſe, ſome interruption.

Many Britiſh ſhip-owners, who have been lately obliged to take out licences from the Admiralty,

miralty, on account of the particular build and conſtruction of theſe ſhips, and in compliance with certain acts of the 24th, the 39th, and the 40th years of his Majeſty's reign, no till lately enforced with rigour, find the conditions under which thoſe licenſes are granted, ſo dangerouſly burthenſome, as to reduce them almoſt to an impoſſibility of continuing their trade. A memorial which they preſented to the committee of the Privy Council for Trade, has failed to procure the deſired relief.

In Yorkſhire, the greateſt advantages have been already derived from the application of machinery to the abbreviation of almoſt all the different parts of labour in the woollen-manufacture. In the counties of Wilts, Glouceſter, Somerſet, and Devon, ſo extenſive an application of machinery to that manufacture, has been oppoſed, on account of its tendency to deprive numbers of the preſent labourers of means by which to earn their bread. The manufacturers, however, inſiſt, that they ſhall not be able to preſerve the ſuperiority in the markets abroad unleſs the uſe of ſuch machinery ſhall be adopted. The wool annually produced in Britain, is about 700,000 packs.

Our 3 per cents have fluctuated during laſt month, between 51 and 54.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon has ſtill continued unuſually favourable for all the different operations of huſbandry. The later wheat crops have been put into the ground in the moſt perfect manner in almoſt every diſtrict of the kingdom, where this ſort of grain is cultivated. From the great facility of preparing the land afforded by the fineneſs of the weather, very large quantities have been ſown in ſome diſtricts.

The potatoe crops on being taken up have not turned out well, except on the wetter ſorts of ſoil.

On the graſs lands much manure has been applied in ſome diſtricts; as they have afforded a fine opportunity by their unuſual dryneſs.

The rains about the beginning of the month were of great ſervice to the paſtures, but there is ſtill much want of water for live ſtock in different places.

The prices of grain are much as in our laſt. The current prices are, Wheat 48s. to 64s.; Rye 32s. to 35s.; Barley 20s. to 26s.; Oats 24s. to 28s.; beans 30s. to 37s.

Fat ſtock as well as lean are lower than laſt month. In Smithfield Market, Beef yields from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone; Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s.: Veal 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and Pork 4s. to 4s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton 3s. to 3s. 10d.; Veal 3s. to 5s.; and pork 4s. to 4s. 8d.

Hay averages 5l. 7s. 6d.; and Straw about 32s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Sept. to the 24th of Oct. 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.40. Oct. 23. Wind N. E.
Loweſt 29.40. Sept. 29. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 46 hundredths of an inch. { The mercury fell from 30.11 to 29.6; between the 7th and 8th days of this month at noon.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 68°. Oct. 19, 21, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 33°. Oct. 3, Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { The thermometer was as high as 68° for ſeveral hours on the 21ſt. but on the 22d it was not higher than 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 2.335 inches in depth.

During the laſt month but a ſmall quantity of rain has fallen; we remember but few ſummers which have been ſo dry as the preſent. The month of June has in fact been the only rainy month of the ten which are now nearly expired.

The early part of the preſent month was perhaps rather colder than is uſual for that ſeaſon, but ſome days towards the cloſe of it have been uncommonly warm and cloſe. Friday the 21ſt was a day of gloomy and oppreſſive heat, and by thoſe who have viſited the Weſt Indies, the atmoſphere on that day was ſaid to have been very ſimilar to the ſtate of the air which, under the tropics, precedes violent ſtorms.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*